INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929
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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
I S

VOL. XVIII NO 251- BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

GOVERNOR JUSTIFIES POLICE METHODS IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

"TREATMENT OF WOMEN HARDLY INHUMAN!"

But Honour Of Women Is Sacred Says Mayor.

CITY FATHERS CONDEMN ASSAULTS ON WOMEN AND MEN.

WANTED AN OPEN ENQUIRY.

The actions of the Bombay City police on Black Sunday of 26th October found their echo in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday when the councillors with almost one voice not only condemned the treatment meted out to the ladies, but also insisted on an open enquiry by the Government. Mr. H. A. Lalji, the President, soon after he received the requisition to call a Special Meeting, immediately communicated with the Governor of Bombay enquiring as to what he proposed to do in the matter.

The Governor in reply vindicated the majesty of the law, but at the same time assured that occurrences of that kind would not be repeated in future. The majority of the councillors were not satisfied with this reply and at 4 p.m. when the Special Meeting met Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved the resolution protesting against the treatment meted out to the ladies and insisting on an immediate enquiry into the conduct of the police.

AN APOLOGIST.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar moved an amendment deleting the enquiry and expressing only the resentment of the police. The amendment found only four supporters and was thrown out. The original proposition was passed by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Commissioner of Police was present in the Corporation and listened to the debate with rapt attention. He also was seen taking copious notes of the speeches of the Councillors. He, however, left as soon as closure was moved.

The Corporation met at 3 p.m. but owing to the conviction of Mr. Chatopadhya that morning it was adjourned for half an hour. When the Corporation met again, Mr. H. A. Lalji, the President, stated that after he had received the requisition to call the Special Meeting, he wrote a letter to the Governor on the matter and he had received a reply, which he proposed to read before the house.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

31st October 1930.

Dear Sir Frederick Sykes,

I feel it my duty as President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber bring to your notice the great feeling which prevails in the City as regards the incidents which happened on Sunday last, specially the incident relating to ladies being taken to a far off jungle and left stranded there without any protection, and also ladies being handled roughly by the Police.

The honour of women in every country is regarded as a sacred thing and in an Oriental country like India it is specially so. It is natural, therefore, that the City has been greatly stirred by the incidents. A requisition is being signed by leading and influential people for being addressed to the Sheriff to convene a public meeting. A special requisition meeting of the Corporation is also to be held on 6th November to consider this question.

In view of the above, I shall be much obliged if your Excellency can inform me as to what your Government think of these incidents and what they propose to do. I am writing this letter to you as I feel that I would be failing in my duty if I did not do so.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Government House,
Bombay,
4th November, 1930.

Dear Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee,

I thank you for your letter dated the 31st October.

I am very sorry to hear that such keen feeling prevails in the City about the events of Sunday, the 26th October. I have had the fullest enquiries made, and I am glad to be able to say that I find that the accounts of these events given in the Press have been greatly exaggerated.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN JUSTIFIED.

As regards the point you mention of ladies being taken out in a police van, which has been described as leaving them stranded in the jungle. The facts are, I am informed, that these ladies were arrested for the commission of an offence, but instead of being prosecuted and sent to jail they were removed in a police van and released on the main road, where there is frequent motor traffic and they were in no danger. I rapidly think these treatment ..... be called inhuman, but in deference to the feeling it has aroused the Commissioner of Police ..... assured me that it will not be repeated.

GOVERNOR ON "MINIMUM FORCE."

As regards ladies being handled roughly by the police, I find that in no case was more than the minimum of force used. In order to prevent the defiance of orders prohibiting a ceremony, which you will remember had been organised by an unlawful association, flags had to be taken by the police from ladies who were resisting to the best of their power. It was thus almost inevitable that they should have, in some cases, been justified. No one regrets more than I do that force of an kind should be used to women, but I must observe that the responsibility must rest with those who deliberately put women in the position of law breakers. For several months past the Congress has been putting women in the forefront and making use of them to take part in unlawful demonstrations and activities. The methods adopted by the police have been less severe than those ordinarily adopted in other countries, where women have been engaged in active defiance of the law. Is it too much to hope that sound common sense will prevail? I know you will appreciate the difficulties of the Government: it is the duty of any Government to ensure that the law is respected and to do so by methods which will cause as little bitterness as possible, but if men and women break the law persistently I am afraid there is no course left but to vindicate it against all alike.

Yours sincerely,
F. SYKES.

"DISCIPLINARY ACTION" DEMANDED.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai then moved that the Corporation condemns and strongly protests against the unbecoming and unlawful conduct of certain Police officers in their behaviour towards the ladies on 26th October 1930 and calls upon the Government to hold immediate inquiry into their conduct and take strong disciplinary action against the defaulting officers. That the President be requested to for-

(Continued on Page 7.)

"WAR COUNCIL" PRESIDENT.

Sjt. D. S. Babrekar, Advocate.

BOYCOTT SUPREMELY IMPORTANT

Mr. Babrekar's Appeal.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar, the President of the "War Council" B. P. C. C. has issued the following statement:—

To the citizens of Bombay I have to say one word. The response which you have given to the call of the nation is simply wonderful. There is no doubt that the history of the year 1930 shall be written in golden letters. What we have done, however is not enough. We have yet to go a long way off. Let us, therefore, march on with determination and victory shall be ours.

GANDHI—OUR GENERAL.

Remember that the Great Mahatma is our General, Charkha is our weapon and non-violence is our exploit. Should we stir an inch from the path of non-violence, all our sacrifices shall be in vain.

Do not forget the supreme importance of boycott. It is the one means by which every one in this country, young or old, man or woman can assist this movement. It is, as we have realised even at this stage, the most effective weapon by which we can regain our freedom and prosperity of which we have long been robbed. We shall know rest till Swaraj is won.

G. WARD DICTATOR JAILED

Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers Arrested

Sjt. Ganesh Narsing Pansare, the "Dictator" of G. Ward Congress Committee who was arrested on Wednesday for holding and adressing a meeting at the Elphinstone Bridge, was tried and sentenced on Thursday by Mr. Jangalwala, to 6 months' R. I. and a fine of 200 or in default 4 months' more.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Sjt. N. Y Athavle, and Ganpatrai Jagtap, the two Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers who were arrested on Wednesday for picketing at the G. P. O. and the Kalbadevi Post Offices were sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 6 weeks more, by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur.

Two other volunteers who were arrested on Wednesday in the afternoon for picketing at Spinner and Co. were also sentenced as above by Mr. Dastur. Their names are. Ramkrishna Trivedi and Yeshavant Narayan.

Messrs. Motisingh Bhagwansingh, Baboorao Manaji, and Nanath Bahgwat were arrested on Thursday in the afternoon while picketing the Godown of Mr. E. Spinner and Co.

Four volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal were distributing handbills in front of the Post Offices on Thursday. Mr. Pranjivan volunteer at Kalbadevi Post Office was arrested.

Sjt. Harin Chat topadhayaya, President of "War Council", Bombay, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

"ANOTHER STIGMA ON THE BRITISH NAME."

Parsis Condemn Police Treatment Of Women.

APPEAL TO PARSIS OF GUJARAT.

A largely attended meeting of Parsis was held under auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, on Thursday evening to protest against the police ill-treatment on the Azad Maidan on Sunday 26th October. Mrs. Goshesp Captain presided.

Mrs. Captain, opening the proceedings gave a history of the achievement of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha.

Mrs. Captain said that at the jail dinner given by the Multani merchant a few days ago, several hundreds of women of all communities sat together without any distinction. "We may make a present of this unity to the Round Table Conference," she added.

PRABHAT PHERIES.

Mrs. Captain described how the Desh Sevikas had been doing their duty peacefully, under provoking circumstances.

The prabhat pheri which originated with the efforts of Mrs. Parin Captain, was another achievement of the Desh Sevika Sangha. It was a great step towards social reform.

Coming to the subject of the meeting, Mrs. Captain said that in civilised countries the police were regarded as the protectors of the weak, while in India the police were playing quite a contrary role. But the people had been using the unique weapon of non-violence. Mahatmaji had taught us that we must stand for our rights and be prepared to suffer.

Concluding, she dwelt on the sacrifice of the peasants of Bardoli and of Gujarat, and she appealed to the Parsis to make a much smalled sacrifice, by boycotting foreign cloth.

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN'S WORK.

Mr. Burjorji Bharucha said that while history will record the misdeeds of the British in India in black letters, the noble sacrifice of the Indians, especially the women would be recorded in letters of gold.

The Zoroastrian religion enjoined that they must boldly and courageously oppose all that was untrue and unjust. None who called himself a true Parsi could support Government that was guilty of such an oppression.

"UNCIVILISED METHODS."

One of their priests Naib Dastur Sanjana, had made this clear in one of his articles in the Jame.

Mr. Bharucha then moved the following resolution.

This meeting of Parsis enter once again its most emphatic protest against the treatment meted out to our countrymen in general our sisters in particular on Sunday the 26th October. This meeting is of opinion that if the Government or the Police desire to deal with either men or women according to the law they should do so in a manner allowed by the law and that the methods adopted by the Police, apart from being highly questionable are extremely illegal. This meeting believes that such uncivilised methods will not only be not effective but will tend to increase the growing bitterness against the Government.

VIOLATION OF LAW.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, supporting the resolution, said that the conduct of the Police was clearly in violation of the law. The only legal way to deal with offenders against law was to put them in jail. But because thousands could not be accommodated in jails, that was no excuse for belabouring them with lathis and smashing their heads.

"MINIMUM FORCE."

Some time back the Government enunciated their policy that "minimum force" would be used to prevent meetings or functions that were prohibited. But that did not mean the use of force for deliberately injuring persons. The Bombay Medical Union had expressed the opinion that a blow on the head was an injury of a very serious kind.

"UNGENTLEMANLY"

Mr. Suntoke said that the conduct of the police leaving the women in a far-off jungle near Vikroli was, to say the least, ungentlemanly. If this could be justified, where was the limit to be drawn?

Mr. Suntoke said that though as Satyagrahis the victims might not complain, they would legally entitled to compensation if they went to court.

WOMEN TO WIN FREEDOM

Miss Nariman further supporting the resolution said that India's freedom would be won by the women. The stigma of burning alive Joan of Arc was already on the British, and history would record another stigma of treatment of helpless women of India. She concluded by appealing to the gathering to completely boycott all foreign cloth.

Miss Gandhi also condemned the conduct of the police.

THE RESOLUTION WAS PASSED

The meeting also passed the next resolution calling upon the Parsis of Guiarat and Kathiawar to abstain from buying any land or property or goods confiscated by the Government in connection with the Satyagraha movement.

It was also resolved to send copies of the above resolutions to all the Parsi Anjumans especially those of Gujerat and Kathiawar.

IS PROHIBITION DOOMED?

Democrats Victorions

AMERICAN ELECTION RESULTS

LONDON, Nov. 6.

New York.—Following is the latest state of parties in the House of Representatives.: Republicans 216; Democrats 210; Farmer-Labour one.

Democrats need all eight outstanding seats for bare majority.

Republicans have suffered the worst defeat in the generation. Federal Secretary of Labour, J. J. Davis, has been elected to Senate of Pennsylvania by a majority of 304,000. Out of 32 States electing Governors, Democrats have won in 16 and Republicans in 11.

WETS JUBILANT.

Wets are very jubilant over results which have given them 18 seats in the Senate and 135 seats in the House of Representatives, which are startling compared to four years ago, when most members of Congress would have considered it suicidal to oppose Prohibition. Referendum on prohibition in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Illinois, has resulted in each case in decisive wet victory.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT

—:o:—

Mr. Henderson On Present Position

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Rugby.—The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, replying to the Parliamentary questions today, said that the position of the British Government in regard to Egypt remained as stated last session. When the Egyptian Government commanding the majority in a freely elected Egyptian Parliament expressed its desire to resume negotiations suspended last spring the British Government would be prepared to do so on the basis of their treaty proposals. The Foreign Secretary described recent developments in Egypt as domestic issue which did not affect British interests in such a manner as to involve responsibilities for the British Government under the 1922 Declaration.—B. O. W.

Soviet's Propaganda Pledge And Britain's Attitude

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Rugby.—The Foreign Secretary answering questions in the House of Commons said while he had never stated that the Soviet Government had accepted the interpretation which the British Government placed upon the propaganda pledge he had repeatedly made it plain that the British Government interpreted the pledge as covering propaganda by the Third International. He would also repeat that the British Government must be judges in the first instance of the importance of any incident which might arise and of the appropriate action, if any, to be taken.—B. O. W.

Miss Durgatai Nadkarni a member of Hindustani Seva Dal, sentenced to 7 months' for taking part in flag salutation at Azad Maidan.

ALLAHABAD STUDENTS' PROCESSION HELD UP

—:o:—

Thousands Squat On Road..

LADIES' PROCESSION PREVENTED FROM ENTERING CIVIL LINES

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The Students' procession led by Mrs. Kamala Nehru in spite of the order not to enter Civil Lines, poured into the Albert Road this evening and was held up by a cordon of police. The processionists numbering several thousands have squatted on the road and are singing songs and slogans.

LATER.

The processionists sat in front of the police cordon till quarter to ten at night, when the Cordon being removed, the procession moved on towards the City. Mr. Measures, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Ikram Hussain, Deputy Superintendent and a strong police force remained posted in front of the crowd. Nothing untoward happened. Processionists passed four hours in singing and shouting national slogans. No speeches were made but before breaking up the procession assembled at Persottam Das Park.—A. P.

MRS NEHRU LEADS PROCESSION

Police Corrdon Placed

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

A women's procession led by Mrs. Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru and followed by crowds of men again defied the Magistrate's orders and entered the Civil Lines this eening at 6 p.m. but was stopped by a police cordon in front of Allahabad English Club. The processionists are squatting on the road singing national songs.

STILL SITTING.

Three more arrests are reported to have been made to-day in connection with Monday night's procession.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi and her son are expected to arrive in Allahabad to-morrow night. They will stay at Anand Bhawan.—A. P.

More Revelations In Calcutta Bomb Case.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Several police witnesses examined in the bomb case before the special tribunal at Alipore deposing having searched number of houses in Calcutta and seized chemicals and articles used in the manufacture of bombs. A letter seized at the house of the accused, Dr. Roy was produced before the tribunal. The letter was addressed to Raichaudhuri from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Co., and refers to newspapers and mail being handed over to Dr. Roy as per instructions. The letter also refers to a shipment from Hamburg, though articles are not mentioned.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms.—CASH with Order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Qualified NURSES for a nursing home. Apply personally Dr. SHAH, Palaj Clinic Musser House, New Queens Road, between 4 to 7 p.m.
A R3611

WANTED—DISTRIBUTORS all over India for selling "Golconda", a combined washing and Toilet soap manufactured by H. E. H. The Nizam's Government Soap Factory. Sole Agents: Hamid Trading Co., Bholguda, Secunderabad, Deccan.
A R3588

WANTED—For an up-country Mill, a DYEING & BLEACHING MASTER. Experienced man will be preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials stating salary required, Box No. 401 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1933

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection. Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

QUALITY! SATISFACTION!! PRICE!!!—Wanted AGENTS to canvass orders for Swadeshi Pure High Grown Nilgiri teas on a salary of Rs. 50/- and 12 1/2 p.c. commission extra. Fresh stocks available. For particulars apply to:—THE NILGIRI TEA EXPORT Co., Mettupalaiyam.
A R3590

A FEW POSTS of VETERINARY SURGEONS are immediately to be filled up in this Department in the grade of Rs. 65-5/2-95 with further prospects. Applications stating qualifications, age, knowledge of Gujarati, etc. be sent to the undersigned before the 20th November 1930. Approved candidates will have to present themselves before the Services Committee for selection on the 25th November 1930. V. N. LIKHITE, Director of Agriculture, Baroda State, Baroda, Dated 5 November, 1930.
A 1147

Situations Wanted

YOUNG, experienced, HONOURS GRADUATE spares three hours daily for tution—City or Suburbs. Terms reasonable. Apply Box No. 409 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3613

Wanted

WANTED—For waterworks a reinforced Concrete Tank, Capacity 5000/6000 gallons to be erected on pillars 20 feet high at Ahmedabad. Address estimates to:—THE MAHARASHTRIYA BRAHMIN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD., Sarangpur, Ranchhodjees' Pole, Ahmedabad.
1983

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—AIRY ROOMS at WADEDINA MANSION, Parel Tram Junction, Pobavdi. Apply on premises. Mortgagee in possession. The GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 50-52, Church-Gate Street, Bombay.
R3600

TO LET—GODOWN near Princes Dock on Frere Road Tram Line suitable also for factory or workshop. Apply sharp JAMNADAS MEGHJI. Telephone No. 20413.
C R3553

Motors and Accessories

OFFERS ARE INVITED for New Ford Touring Cars and Truck Chassis—some with bodies—and Assorted Stock of Ford Spare Parts. Particulars on application to, THE LIQUIDATOR, The National Motors Limited, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
JA R3610

AUTOMOBILE CLEARANCE SALE —Few remaining DURANT-RUGBY CARS will be sold this week regardless of cost. Cars now on view at HILL SAWYER & CO.'S SHOWROOM, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
1940

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY such as German made Dying plants, Mercerizing machines, Electric generating portable plant, etc., Apply sharp Post Box 923.
C R3540

FOR SALE—PRESS MACHINERY, Iron Beams, Girders, Rams suitable for Factories, etc., also a large quantity of old Iron Building and other materials. Apply Post Box 923.
N R 3539

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in one month taught free by Post December Examination. Apply prospectus PATTHANKER 202 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R3333

WANTED—STUDENTS for Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, Shorthand, Typing. For full particulars, apply PRINCIPAL, GREGG COLLEGE, Ahmedabad.
B 1781

Fruits, Flower & Seeds

MOSUMBIS and ORANGES will be supplied at Rupee one a Dozen, free delivery for comforts of Patients lying in Congress Hospital. Persons desiring should send money or postal stamps to B. G. Ranade, 4 Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.
F R3614

Profession.

HYPNOTISM, Clairvoyant, Magnetic healings, taught and mastered in 12 hours. Pay nothing unless satisfied. Fees from Rs. 5. Prof. MAYO, Dinshaw Villa, Laburnum Road, Bombay.
P R 3581A

Trade Announcement.

GUARANTEED—HAND SPUN and HAND WOVEN KASHMIR WOOLLEN CLOTH SUIT PIECE, sufficient for an ordinary suit Rs. 10. No samples sent. Goods accepted back if not approved. SHIVA SAHAI AISHI RAM, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R 3580

DESIGNS ARE INVITED for a residence for a nobleman. Prize Rs. 500/- for the approved design. For full particulars apply to Box No. 400 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3589

THE NARSINGGIRJI MILL at Sholapur is manufacturing Sarees, Dhoties, Mulls, Long Cloth and other Fancy and Bleached goods from yarn 20s. to 60s. All counts spun at their own Mill. Apply for further particulars to the MANAGER.
T R-3587

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
9th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Tenders for Works in the construction of Ovoid Sewers

(a) in a portion of Sandhurst Road from the dead end of the new ovoid sewer at the Junction of Bhandari Street to the Junction of Doctor Street, and

(b) in a portion of Sandhurst Road from its Junction with Doctor Street to the dead end of the new ovoid sewer near the Junction of Sandhurst Road and Bhendi Bazar Street

will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday, the 17th day of November, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5/- per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Asstt: Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN, City Engineer.

Municipal Offices; Bombay, 6th November, 1930.
1946

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC, along Gibbs Road recently CLOSED to all traffic for executing municipal works, will be permitted between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 a. m. (S. T.) Pedestrians using this road will do so at their own risk.

SD/- A. R. DALAL. Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

The 40th Exhibition will be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay in January 1931. For prospectus apply to the HON. SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.
1916

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1081 OF 1930.

SIR HUKUMCHAND SARUPCHAND Kt. ..... Plaintiff Vs.

Messrs. DOLATRAM KUNDANMAL, a firm ... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 9th day of October, 1930, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the plaintiff herein all the right, title and interest of Madan Mohan Kundanmal, Kasturchand Rajmal and Lalchand Rajmal the partners in the abovenamed defendant firm in the following property:—

SCHEDULE.

By attachment and sale of the right, title, and interest of Madan Mohan Kundanmal, Kasturchand Rajmal and Lalchand Rajmal partners in the defendant firm herein the immoveable property of the defendants situate at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Dadyseth Agiary Lane and known as Daulat Building and bearing House No. 15 and Cavel Street No. 13 and adjoining Shahiwalla Mala.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 24th day of November, 1930, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1930.

R. S. DADACHANJI, Commissioner.
1944

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF PYDHONI ROAD AND JACKERIA MASJID STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2195 of 1929 (Khatizabai vs. Rahimbai and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Judge's Order dated the 5th September, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 15th December next at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.—

All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the junction of Pydhoni Road and Jackeria Masjid Street, admeasuring about 355 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 1870, New Survey No. 2989 (Part), Cadastral Survey No. 1410 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2163, Street Nos. 140 to 154 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage and fuel godown, on the West by Jackeria Masjid Street, on the North by the property belonging to Jumma Masjid and on the South by Pydhoni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF STEEL AND TEAKWOOD OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jessop and Co., Ltd., Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.) at Hamilton House, Egharm Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, of complete office furniture, consisting of large partition, Chubb's and John Tann safes, large and small office tables and chairs, steel file cabinets, sample tables, steel shelves, typewriters, electric ceiling fans, office cupboards, iron collapsible room frames, benches, copy press, engravings, pictures, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY NEAR POIBAWDI TRAM JUNCTION, DADAR ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Hinduji Pragaji and Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Rahimtulla Abba, Umer Abba, and Jaffer Abba, the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st August, 1928 sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property THIS DAY (FRIDAY) the 7th November 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Forns land 439 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 532, New No. 2573, and New Survey No. 1/1972 together with the messuage, tenement or a dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 392 (2) and Street No. 25-A and F Ward No. 392 (7), Street No. 25 F and which all premises are situate at Dadar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 20 of Dadar Nalgaum Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortagagees, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL
TO DAY
TO-MORROW and SUNDAY
at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
AN ALL-COLOUR MARVEL!
Lawrence TIBBETT
WORLD'S GREATEST BARITONE
The great Metropolitan Star — a voice to ring 'round the world—the personality of a hero to thrill you in the Technicolour musical sensation—
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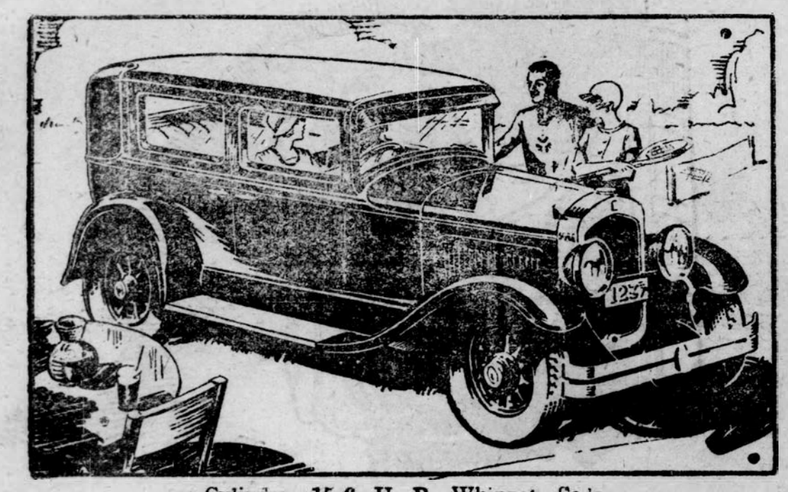

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THE BOMBAY GARAGE

BOMBAY, AHMEDABAD, POONA, NAGPUR, DHULIA, JALGAON AND JUBBULPORE.

"FINANCIAL POLICY IN INTEREST OF LONDON MONEY MARKET"

—:o:—

Will Govt. Admit Mistake Of Forcing 1/6 Ratio ?

HANDS OFF FURTHER SACRIFICES OF INDIAN FUNDS, SAYS INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chammber, has addressed a letter to The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, New Delhi, from which we give extracts:—

I am directed by my Committee to address this letter to the Government of India in connection with the recent sterling loan in London. In this connection my Committee have noted that, in spite of previous promises and in spite of a declaration even on this occasion that oportunity will be given to Indian investors to take up this loan, the actual facilities given to them were nil, and my Committee are not aware whether any substantial amounts were taken by Indians.

MERELY TO SUSTAIN THE EXCHANGE.

Government borrowings in London with a view to support an exchange ratio that was condemned by Indian opinion everywhere, have during the current year on three occasions totalled up to the enormous sum of £25 millions. As on a previous occasion, it is quite clear that this borrowing is not to meet the genuine and "bona fide" requirements of Government either on revenue or on capital account, but has been necessitated in order to fill up gaps created by the working of national economic conditions, merely with a view to sustain the exchange. It is also with the same object that the Bank rate in India is being maintained at a very artificial level by Government coming into the market for Treasury Bills paying very high rates in an effort to raise money rates all round. These heavy rates constitute a direct tax on industry and on trade and have had the disastrous effect of accentuating the fall of commodity prices and bringing about an unprecedented situation of distress. In this situation the commercial community look to Government for relief, instead of which, Government's successive actions in their Bank rate policy, Treasury Bill policy and sterling loan policy, have the cumulative effect of actually deteriorating the situation rather than helping it.

ACT AS NATIONAL GOVT. WOULD ACT.

My Committee, therefore, desire to raise the direct issue as to whethr Government still intend to persist in maintaining an exchange ratio that was forced on this country against the universal opinion of the commercial community. When every one in the world aimed at reaching the pre-war ratios, or as near as possible, there was no reason for India to pitch its ratio high and to artificially appreciate its currency, bringing about disorganisation of its economic life during a heavy fall of prices. My Committee feel that Government would not be able to maintain the exchange as they have done in the past at a very heavy cost to India. Looking at the condition of Government finances generally and at the economic conditions in India, on which Government finances ultimately must rely my Committee feel that the time has come when Government may well admit their past mistake and act as a national Government will act under the circumstances, instead of pursuing a policy largely dictated from London and obviously in the interests of the London money market.

NO JUSTIFICATION OF 6 PER CENT. ON STERLING LOAN.

My Committee do not desire to raise minor grievances in connection with the sterling loan. The principle of sterling borrowings has been condemned. That heavy rates should be offered abroad, putting a permanent burden on the tax-payer here, is in itself objectionable. The volume of borrowing is also going far beyond reasonable limits and there does not appear to be any justification for this volume. My Committee beg to state that money conditions in the principal money markets continue to be very easy and there is little likelihood of any monetary stringency being felt in the coming months. These conditions find ample confirmation from the fact for instance that the U.S.A. Government recently raised 325 million 12 month Certificates at 2 3/8 per cent. Further, the Australian Government, whose credit has been none too high, recently raised 12 month bills in London at a little under 3 1/2 per cent. These conditions are particularly significant for London and New York at this time of the year when there is the pressure of autumnal demand for financing shipments of wheat and cotton. If Government will also refer to conditions in Paris the 'Parquet' reports carry-overs at 1/2 per cent. In view of all this, my Committee cannot see the justification of such a high rate as 6 per cent.

The time has come Government should not make any further sacrifices of Indian funds and Indian resources to bolster up an artificial and unnatural value of the rupee, which is not justified by circumstances. It is the opinion of my Chamber that the economic distress, which is visible in every market in every commodity, would be to some extent relieved and the position of industry and trade, particularly of the primary producer, is bound to improve if exchange is allowed to slide down as it is wanting to do for a long time. This measure of relief the community is entitled to at the hands of Government and my Committee think it their duty to raise this issue. They would like to utter a warning that, if Government still persist in the course which they have adopted in the last few months, they would do so at a very heavy cost to this country and by inflicting on the producers in India an injury, which they are not in a position to bear.

PHULELI CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Protest Agaenst Proposal To Stop "Best Part Of Project."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is well known that in view of the serious prejudice to be caused to the Phulell canals by the Lloyd Barrage, the P. W. Department had designed a scheme of improvements in the former at an estimated cost of half a crore of rupees. The execution of the project is to be carried out in three years. The projected improvements being considered inadequate, Visverger Committee was requested to suggest further measures both for the Phulell tract and the Karachi district. The suggestion of the Committee with reference to the Phuleli consisting in the excavation of a big distributary from the Jaxmravo to discharge into the Phuleli, was turned down as impracticable on account of the interference which would be caused with the drainage of the Barrage already in progress and the Phuleli Zemindars with their vast interests at stake have been looking forward to some other way of replenishing the waters of the Phuleli. That being so, it is very depressing to find that the P. W. authorities at headquarters have dropped from the project two most important parts of the improvement scheme which had received the sanction of Government and for which money had been voted in the Council. One of these consisted in the widening of the Phuleli for some miles from the head and the other consisted in the cutting of distributaries from above the regulator at mile 10 of the famous Mirwah Talhar. The object of the former was to admit of more water into the Phuleli to provide adequate supply for Kharif cultivation while that of the latter was to made most of water supply and to made irrigation much more scientific than it is at present. This work is being abandoned, it is said, for economy's sake. I venture to offer below certain considerations showing that the advantages for outweigh the comparatively small expenditure required for the distributaries the other parts of the remodelling scheme of Mirwah being still in force. I shall also suggest a way of curtailing the expenditure without reducing the efficiency of irrigation.

Land below 10th mile of Mirwah falls away from the canal and then rises up again showing that there is a natural drainage line passing midway in the area commanded by Mirwah. At presents the existing Karias cross this drainage channel and obstruct thereby the draining of rain water which plays havoc at the time of unusually heavy rainfall. It was to remedy this condition of things that distributaries running west and east for some distance and then culling southward (like Mirwah) were designed. The water courses then would take off from the distributaries in a north-south direction or otherwise as convenient according to topography and would leave room to have an efficient drainage channel. The low lands will thereby be free from frequent flooding as is the case at present and the nigher lands will be much better served than otherwise.

Moreover the higher lands will be much better secured by the adoption of scientific distributaries of water as originally planned. Apart from topography, etc. there is a special reason why this must be so. The Mirwah is one of those canals which have a very strep gradient and the stream is therefore very rapid. The distributaries would be designed with a flatter gradient and thus there will be a great gain obtained in level of water whereby the extreme high lands which at present are above the reach of water will be brought under plough.

Now as to the curtailment of expenditure. In the project several thousands are provided for acquisition of land required for the distributaries. I suggest that whenever possible land in exchange, instead of monetary compensation for what is acquried, may be given. This will save some money at any rate. But even if the saving is nil, the irrigation through scientifically designed distributaries will be worth more than 30 to 40 thousands which it will cost. Nor must we forget that Government will get more revenue from the improved as well as the extended cultivation which the distributaries will make possible.

A word in conclusion. It is well known that most Zemindars stoutly opposed the original project on account of the modules that formed a part of it. The authorities had then to make certain concessions regarding the modules and regarding a wider section of Phuleli. The project will be unacceptable and from runious it either of these items as originally agreed to, by Government, be withdrawn at this stage. It is a fact that with Zemindars of Mirwah, the provision of distributaries weighed very much when they gain their assent to the general remodelling of their canal. Therefore, it is not, fair on the part of Government to cancel the best parts of the project.—Yours, etc.,

KADAMCHAND ANUBRITRAI,
Pensoner and Zemindar.
Hyderabad SinB. Oct. 30.

Dibrugarh.—Gonaram Das who was a non-co-operator in 1922 was offered the post of Census Supervisor for the next census but declined to serve claiming himself to be a Congress servant whereupon he was proceeded against and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30.—A. P

NOMINATIONS TO BOMBAY COUNCILS

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 3 (3) of the Bombay Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased to nominate the following persons to be members of his Legislative Council:—

Non-Officials:—Mr. S. H. Prater, F.Z.S., Rev. R. S. Modak, Rao Bahadur Sitaram Keshav Bole, Mr. Syed Munawar, B.A., Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law, Dr. Purushottamrai G. Solanki, Major W. Ellis Jones, Mr. B. S. Kamat.

Rule 3 (3) reads as follows:—

The Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay shall consist of—

(1) the members of the Executive Council ex-officio;

(2) eighty-six elected members; and

(3) such number of members nominated by the Governor as, with the addition of the members of the Executive Council, shall amount to twenty-eight;

of the members so nominated—

(a) not more than sixteen may be officials; and

(b) eight shall be persons nominated to represent the classes hereinafter specified according to the following distribution, namely—(i) the Anglo-Indian community 1; (ii) the Indian Christian community 1; (iii) the labouring classes 3, (iv) classes which, in the opinion of the Governor, are depressed classes 2; (v) the cotton trade 1."

ATTACHMENTS IN BORSAD TALUKA

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

BORSAD, Nov. 2.

Darbar Shree Gopaldas Desai's eldest son, Sjt. SuryaKhantbai and Sjt. Fakirbhai Amin of Vaso, who were arrested about two months ago for disobeying a prohibitory order under 'Foreigners Act,' have been removed to Bombay under strong police escort for removal to Yerwada Jail. No notice of their removal has at all been given to any of their relations.

ATTACHMENTS IN FULL SWING

Attachments in the Taluka continue in rigt earnest. Jantral, Saijpur and Virsal were the villages visited by the revenue officers with police guard, houses were broken, open, floor was dug out, and anything that could be laid hands upon, was attached and removed.

At Virol, where the circle inspector had gone for attachments, a woman seated herself outside her hourse, after she had locked it. The Circle Inspector asked her to open the house but the woman, the wife of Ravendas Ottambhai, refused to open the doors and so the police had to content themselves with the things that were lagging outside and go away, disappointed.

A similar incident also took place at Parde, where the police are alleged to have beaten severely a sixty-year old man because he reused to show the houses of other Khatedars. Inspite of the beating the old man said, "kill me if you like, I will neither show any house nor pay a single pie for revenue." At last the police had to go away disappointed.

Oxen are being taken in Rs in attachments but they are not fed properly as a result of which they are emaciating.

CHOICE WINTER FLOWER SEEDS

Aster, Pansy, Balsam, Dahlia, Zinnia, Carnation, Salvia Coccinea, Dianthus etc. annas 4 per packet, 10 packets Rs. 2. Aster: Comet, Carnation, Antirrhinum, Coxinea, Larkspur, Pansy, Sweet Pea in separate colours annas 12 per packet. PULWAL ROOTS (75 per cent. female) annas 12 per lb. 3 lbs. for Rs. 2 with direction for cultivation. Catalogue free on request. SHAW & CO., Nurserymen, Post Box 7818, Calcutta.

Belgaum.—Sjt. R. R. Diwakar, Editor "Karnavati" and President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, after suffering seven months' simple imprisonment in Hindalga Jail here, was released on Saturday morning. In the morning he was taken in procession through the City and was accorded a reception by Jawaharlal Prabhat Phery Batch.—A. P.

Karachi.—Two youths named E. S. Godbole and B. S. Shitre, left here by steamer this morning for Basra with their cycles. From Basra they will resume their cycling round the world commenced at Bombay a few weeks ago. —A. P

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SQUANDERMANIA IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Deficit Turned Into Surplus Owing To Arrears Recovery

FREE COMPULSORY EDUCATION AT A STAND STILL

The following are extracts from the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay for the year 1929-30:

The total receipts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,31,40,098 against Rs. 3,15,33,383 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 16,06,715 which is not due to any permanent rise in revenue but partly to the payment of arrears of taxes by the G.I.P. Railway, partly to increased receipts on account of Wheel Tax and to crediting Development Fund receipts to Revenue instead of to Loan Funds. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,30,00,829 against Rs. 3,27,50,278 showing an increase of Rs. 2,50,551 which is accounted for by an increase of Rs. 9,85,000 on account of Debt charges on Development Loans being met from Revenue counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 7,00,000 being the contribution paid towards the Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital in the previous year. The net result of the transactions for the year disclosed a surplus of Rs 1,39,268 against a deficit of Rs. 12;16;895 in the preceding year. The reasons for the variations will be found in the General Remarks of the Chief Accountant's report.

INCREASED TAXATION.

The incidence of taxation per head increased from Rs. 20- 3-4 to Rs. 21-5-5 for the year on the basis of the estimated annual increase of 19,646.9 in the population of the City over the Census figure of 1921. On the basis of the last Census figure the incidence works out at Rs. 24-3-1 per head as compared with Rs. 23-4-4 per head for the last year.

The net unhypothecated Surplus Cash Balance on 31st March 1930 was Rs. 36,14,268 against Rs. 44,86,083 as at 31st March 1929.

The balance of stock including Surplus and Obsolete Stores on 31st March 1930 stood at Rs. 9,03,723 against Rs. 9,42,998 at the close of 1928-29 thus showing a decrease of Rs. 39,275.

The final sanctioned grants for the year aggregated Rs. 3,47,12,930 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,30,00,829 leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 17,12,101. Out of this, grants aggregating Rs. 4,99,110 are required to be renewed for expenditure in 930-31 and Rs. 12,12,991 are treated as savings

Additional grants sanctioned during the year aggregated Rs. 2,42,960 against Rs. 10,36,037 in 1928-29. The latter amount included the sum of Rs. 7 lakhs for the Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital.

The expenditure on Capital Works during the year amounted to Rs. 34,48,369.

HUGE LIABILITIES.

During the year under report three loans of Rs. 37 lakhs, Rs. 28 lakhs and Rs. 31.43 lakhs aggregating Rs. 96.43 lakhs were proposed to be raised from the public at 5 per cent. the first loan for financing Capital expenditure during the year and the other two loans together with the accumulated sinking fund for meeting the repayment of two six per cent. loans of Rs. 39.94 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs which fell due for repayment on 1st August and 19th December 1929 respectively. Tenders of the face value of Rs. 132 lakhs were received and tenders at Rs. 87 and over were accepted, the average rate being Rs. 87-14-0 per cent. The amounts actually raised in respect of these loans were Rs. 26,21,500, Rs. 8,45,500 and Rs. 26,14,000 face value respectively. As the two latter loans were together lss than the amount required for the repayment of the loans that were due, the amount of the first loan had to be temporarily diverted towards the repayment and has therefore been included in the amount of the new loan to be raised during 1930-31.

Reduction of the debt during the year amounted to Rs. 99,76,984.

The loan liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year stood at Rs. 8,09,63,341. The total Sinking Fund Investments made upto 31st March 1930 totalled Rs. 3,14;02;082.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

The rates of taxation except for water by meter measurement were the same as in the preceding year, i.e., General Tax (including Fire Tax) 11¼ per cent. Water Tax 3-3/4 per cent. and Halalkhore Tax 3 per cent. The rate per 1,000 gallons for meter measurement was raised from As. 8 to As. 10 in case of General and Domestic purposes, Gymkhanas, lawns and playgrounds and Municipal and Government properties, from As. 2 to As. 14 in case of Hotels As. 12 to Re. 1 in case of Race Course, from As. 14 to Re. 1 in case of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, while there was a reduction in the rate charged to the G.I.P. Railway from As. 14 to As. 10 per 1,000 gallons.

The total demand for the year was as follows:—

	Lakhs. Rs.
General Tax	144 67
Water Tax	64.36
Halalkhore Tax	34.71
Total	Rs. 243.68
Corresponding figure for 1928-29	239.78

The total of all the taxes outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 24,26,044 against Rs 21,97,440 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,28,604 This includes a sum of Rs. 5,20,981 due by the G. I. P. Railway Co., and of Rs. 5,97,714 due by the mills in the City. The Railway Co. have since paid the amount under the orders of the Railway Board. The amount due by the mills includes an amount of Rs. 5,51,273-10-0 being the amount of supplementary bills issued at the close of the year on account of the revision of the assessment of the mills. The recovery of these bills has been stayed pending disposal of the complaints against the revised assessments which are under investigation.

TOWN DUTIES.

The rates of duties leviable during the year were the same as in the previous year. The gross collection from refundable Town Duties amounted to Rs. 28,98,772 against Rs. 30,22,766 in the previous year being less by Rs. 1,23,994, the decrease being mainly due to the less import of grain from places like Assam, Sind and Punjab due to the floods at those places

The revenue derived from the non-refundable duty on cotton was Rs. 35,93,778, the Municipal share being Rs. 15,40,190 against Rs. 13,37,095 in the previous year.

The total revenue during the year was Rs. 29,04,736 against Rs 28,62,827.

MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION.

The following are among the important works completed during the year:—

(1) Chawl for the unloading staff at Kurla Deonar; (2) Chawls for the Health Department labourers at Annesly Road; (3) School building at Foras Road; (4) Open air primary school building for Halalkhore children at Valpakhady; (5) Extension of the primary school building at Memonwada Road; (6) Ward for cholera and plague cases at the Arthur Road Hospital; and (7) Renewal of the terraced roof of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

6,839 gas lamps, 1,311 electric lamps, 248 incandescent kerosene oil lamps and 20 kerosene oil lamps were maintained during the year against 6,853, 1,241, 243 and 20 respectively in the previous year. The total cost of gas, electric, incandescent kerosene oil and kerosene lighting amounted to Rs. 6,24,951, Rs. 2,64,587, Rs. 87,957 and Rs. 846 respectively.

The number of applications received for the erection of new buildings and for alterations to existing building was 2725 against 2744 in the previous year.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The total quantity of water received during the year from all sources, viz., Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi Lakes amounted to 27,437 million gallons or an average of 75.17 million gallons per day against 27,801 million gallons or an average of 76.16 million gallons per day in the previous year. The average daily supply per head for all purposes was 54.05 gallons against 54.80 gallons during the previous year. The total rainfall at Tansa was 25 per cent. below the average of the preceding 5 years. The total rainfall at Vehar, Tulsi and Powai Lakes was below the average of the last five years by 22¼, 22 and 19 per cent. respectively. Tansa and Tulsi Lakes did not overflow while Vehar and Powai overflowed during the year. This was the first year that the Tansa Lake failed to overflow since its construction in 1892. Owing to the deficiency of water in the Tansa Lake, the Vehar Lake which had not been used since 1925 was brought into use. The water from the Tulsi Lake was also drawn for suppy to the City and Suburbs. No water was drawn from the Powai Lake for supply to the City or Suburbs during the year. Satisfactory progress was made with the Survey of the Scheme for diverting a portion of the monsoon flood water of the Vaitarna River into the Tansa Lake to ensure the lake being full even in years of deficient rainfall.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The number of calls received during the year was 447 of which 79 were false alarms against 445 and 103 in the preceding year. There were six calls to fallen buildings. The number of fires in the City was 277 against 238 in the previous year. Of these 174 were extinguished by the Brigade and 103 before their arrival. The total damage by fires amounted to Rs. 13,17,941 against Rs. 20,20,755 in the previous year.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

Ten public gardens, two bandstands and twenty-five public recreation and playgrounds were maintained during the year. The number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens during the year was 1,943,912 against 2,321,244 in the previous year showing a decrease of 377,332 which was due to communal troubles, continued mill and railway strikes and other labour troubles in the City.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

In accordance with the methods of calculation approved by Government the estimated population in the middle of the year 1929 was 1,298,708. The birth rates and death rates have been calculated on this figure. The number of live-births during the year was 24,2[illegible] against 24,0 7 in the previous [illegible]. The birth rate per 1,000 persons was 18.6 against 18.5 in the preceding year.

The total deaths during the year numbered 26,555 being 757 less than in the previous year. The death-rate per 1,000 persons was 20.4 against 21 in the previous year and was lower than the figure recorded for any year since 1872. On the basis of the census figure of 1921 without allowing for any increase in population the death-rate per 1,000 was 22.5 as compared with 23.2 in the previous year.

The total mortality from plague, cholera and small-pox was 29.8 and 1,135 against 257,34 and 597 respectively during the preceding year. Small-pox was prevalent in the City throughout the year. The number of deaths from Tuberculosis was 1,520 against 1,764 in the previous year.

The mortality among infants was 7,225 against 7,468 in the previous year. The rate of infant mortality per 1,000 births was 298 as compared with the rate of 31 in the preceding year.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

The total revenue from Markets and Slaughter Houses amounted to Rs. 12,02,131 against Rs. 12,13,440 in the previous year. The position in respect of Gilder Tank Market for the first ten months of the year was the same as in the last year. Fish and Mutton have however been allowed to be sold in the market from 1st February 1930.

The total quantity of unwholesome food destroyed amounted to 2,79,550 lbs. against 2,44,861 lbs. in the previous year. The quantity of contraband meat seized and destroyed was 5,874 lbs against 4,156 lbs. in the previous year.

The number of buffaloes slaughtered at Bandra was 10,746, that of cows and bullocks 36,635 and of sheep and goats 8,97,793 against 10,471, 37,231 and 8,66,878 in the previous year. 4 buffaloes, 315 cows and bullocks and 21,521 sheep and goats were refected. The number of pigs and piglings brought for slaughter at the Arthur Road Slaughter House was 1,780.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Hospital worked throughout the year in excess of the full complement of 334 beds. Owing to the constant overcrowding in wards the scheduled strength of beds was increased from 334 to 354. 8,575 in-patients and 51,760 out-patients were treated during the year. The demand for more Hospital accommodation grows in spite of the addition of nearly a thousand beds in the City during the last five years. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Hospital was Rs. 4,96,747.

There were 232 regular students in the Seth G. S. M. College. The examination results were satisfactory. The total expenditure on the College and hostel was Rs. 2,23,241 and the revenue on account of fees, hostel rent, etc., was Rs. 60,729. Recognition has been accorded to certain tutorial and Resident Medical posts held at the College and the associated K. E. M. Hospital by the University of London for its examination for te degrees of M.D. and M.S. and by the conjoint Board, London, for their diplomas in Ophthalmology and in Ear, Nose and Throat.

The progress made by the Hospital and College was substantial and reflects great credit on the Dean as well as the honorary stipendiary staff.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The number of Municipal Schools fell from 341 to 326. The decrease is due to the closure of some and amalgamation of other poorly attended schools. The progress of education is represented by the increase in the number of pupils from 49,650 to 51,710. The number of teachers on the schedule decreased from 1,919 to 1,891, while the number of teachers actually working at the close of the year was 1,877. The proportion of pupils to teachers was thus about 28 to 1. The percentage of trained teachers to the total strength was 51.6.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,68,294 against Rs. 30,12,213 in the preceding year showing a net decrease of Rs. 43,919. The important decreases were in respect of salaries of teachers and rent of school premises which together amounted to Rs. 68,984, while the increases in other heads are too insignificant to need mention.

The average expenditure per pupil during the year was Rs. 53.3 and if the Schools Committee's head office expenditure were taken into account, this average is increased to Rs. 54.5.

The number of Aided Schools increased from 176 to 180 in keeping with the rise in the number of pupils from 17,143 to 18,588. The total amount of grants paid to these schools was Rs. 1,91,270 against Rs. 1,81,210 in the preceding year.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

There was no marked improvement in the progress of free and compulsory primary education in F and G Wards, as the disturbing factors like the mill strikes and the communal riots continued during the year. At the beginning of the year, out of 16,874 children of compulsory age, 12,778 attended schools while at the close of the year, out of a total number of 18,085 only 3,098 attended schools. The important feature of the year was the extension of compulsion to Muslim girls below the age of 10. Although this measure was brought into force during the latter eight months, the number of girls attending schools increased from 288 to 378.

The medical inspection of pupils revealed that among the newly examined cases, the general percentage of boys free from any disease was 50 and that of the girls was 43. Malnutrition and defects of teeth figure prominently among the diseases.

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BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

3 a.m. and 12 noon Gramophone Records.

7-0 p.m. Sonibai Mulgaowar's vocal.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The XXXI Clinical Meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when interesting cases will be shown and Dr. D. D. Sathaye will speak on Theraputic measures in eye-diseases in Ayurvedic medicine.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Havre-Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday the 8th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 3th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10-30 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on Nov. 5 and is due on Nov. 9.

PRAJAKIYA MANDAL.

A public meeting of the Prajakiya Mandal, will be held at the Mumbadevi Fountain, to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the Imperial High School Ex-Students' Association, a musical concert followed by an entertainment will be given to the past students to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The receipt of the following contributions towards the above School are acknowledged.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 5,62,027-11-1 The Bombay Government Grant-in-Aid for the year 1930-31 2,000 The Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust for July and August 1930 400 A. Sympathiser 41.

SANTACRUZ KHADI EXHIBITION.

An Exhibition of Khadi, Swadeshi articles and Spinning Carding accessories has been arranged to be held on 9th inst. (Monday) at Nasserwan Hall, Station Road, Santacruz, from 8 to 11 in the morning, and 3 to 8 in the evening.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA

PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkepa Subha, a public meeting mill be held on Friday the 7th instant at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 6-15 p.m. to celebrate the Jayanti of Sir Pherozsha Mehta, when Mr. Kanaylal Munshi will preside and Dr. Deshmookh, Dr. Vadya, Dr. Patel, Mr. Dinshaw Irani, Mrs Munshi, Mrs. Perin captain and others others will address the meeting.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations Results

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The following are the names of successful candidates at the B. A. and B.Sc. examination held in October 1930:—

B. A. EXAMINATION

SECOND CLASS HONOURS:—Dina Jehangir Dastur.

PASS:—F. S. Mulla; F. J. Motafraam; S. M. Shaikh; R. N. Jakatti; P. L. Bapat; V. K. Dhage; M. P Dhairyawan; K. J. Dhandy; A. V. D'Souza; N. P. Gyara; S. A. Gamadar; V. B. Lele, J. A. Mansuri; S. D. Pardiwalla; F. P. Pereira; C. V. Purshit; R. M. Ranadye; S. G. Gangaram; R. M. Vakharia; M. J. Vakil. Esther Benjamin Moses; M. A. Jamadar; B. P. Mehta; V. B. Ambekar; C. V. Abhyankar; B. M. Hanamppa; R. Y. Chavan; K. D. Hajeri; B. K. Hiremani; H. T. Gurubasavya; K. D. Faniyyappa; S. K. Khare; D. M. Kumta; S. L. Mahajani; B. R. Mali; V. H. Nezinhal; H. S. Patil; P. G. Mathe; P. W. Sant; M. D. Shah; V. L. Kale; N. V. Joshi; M. T. Ghotankar; M. K. Joshi, S. R. Jathar; M. A. M. Khan; B. B. Kundgolkar; Indu Patwardhan; P. S. Shakla; G. R. Barve; G. K. Shah; M. F. Pate; D. G. Patel; G. M. Amin; M. P. Bhat; M. K. Desai; V. R. Mehta; V. P. Patel; R. K. Shah; S. N Shah; Sumati Ramchandra Dharkar; I. R. Bhatia; S. H. Hoodbhoy; A. P. Kella; Gulabdas Malkani; M. A. R. B. Shaikh and T. B. Bellara.

MINIMUM FORCE IN ACTION.

Gandhi-Day Toll Of Maimed Humanity

The following statement has been issued by Dr. Kothari, Superintendent in charge of the Free Emergency Hospital:—

The police started their 'lathi' charges since the morning of the "Gandhi Day". At nearly 9 a.m., 16 cases came to our hospital. One case named Durgashanker was severely beaten as can be judged from the sight of the injury in which the skin had also peeled off.

The following figures about the injured during the 'lathi' charge at Chaupatty in the evening are eloquent:—

HISTORY OF THE INJURED:—

Number of cases treated on the field	50
Number of cases admitted for treatment	104
Discharged at request	36
Detained for treatment	68

ANALYSIS:

1. Head Injuries	
(a) punctured wounds	10
(b) contusions and swellings	12
2. Abdomen.	
(a) lathi charges	3
(b) fist blows or pressure on the vital organ by the edge of hunters	2
3. Limbs	
(a) Lathi charges	33
(b) hunter flogging	5
(c) cases of fracture	2
4. Multiple injuries	13
5. Back	14

From the analysis of the cases recorded, I have come to the conclusion that the head injuries are not less, though somewhat less than on the 26th ultimo. The following cases are quoted for the thorough information of the public:

BEATEN WITH HUNTERS:

1. A. R. Parulkar was beaten mercilessly at Fanaswadi on the 4th at 1 p.m.

2. Girjashanker was beaten by a sergeant near the Girgaum Police Station.

(b) UNCONSCIOUS CASES:

1. Gaffur unconscious condition, very serious, symptoms of concussion of the brain.

2. Ardeshir N. Irani—blows on the abdomen: symptoms of collapse.

3. Ibrahim Moosa—symptoms of collapse; lathi blows all over the body.

4. Madhavlal Haju—unconscious—froth at the mouth, symptoms of collapse, injury on the head, abdomen, testicles and back.

(c) MULTIPLE INJURIES:—

1. R. H. Vadanta—hands, knee, chest, by hunter.

2. Jemnadas V. Mohta—injuries all over the body. 10 to 12 wounds in all.

3. Jenardan Balaji—injury on the head and elbows and hand, etc.

4. Jethalal H. Shah—injury on the head, chest, back, arms, etc. nearly 14 to 15 wounds.

(5) C. S. Kulkarni—On the back, arms and legs.

(d) FRACTURE CASES:—

(1) Rahimtooldh M. Merchant admitted unconscious, fracture, of the left upper arm.

(2) Kushal Toker—fore-arm.

The above list includes two small boys named Abhaichand Tricumdas and Ramchandra Madhav who were also injured.

My volunteer staff who had gone for dressing purposes also met with similar fate. The statement made by Dr. Bhayani deserves the special notice by the public.

"PEACEFUL PERSUASION NO OFFENCE"

Two "Daughters Of Mother India" Acquitted.

Mrs. Shantaben Bhasker Patel and Mrs. Navalbai Harlal Daftari were arrested on Thursday afternoon while picketing Haroon and Co's shop in Sitaram Building on Hornby Road.

After half an hour of their arrest they were placed at the Espianade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. They were charged under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for being members of an unlawful association and helping in its activities.

Deputy Inspector Macarthy giving evidence for the prosecution said that he received a telephone message from Sitaram Building that some ladies were picketing a foreign cloth shop so he went there and put both the accused under arrest who were sitting near the shop of Haroon and company.

PEACEFUL PERSUASION NO OFFENCE.

The Magistrate said that sitting near a shop did not mean picketing and in view of the recent decision of the High Court peaceful persuasion was no offence.

The prosecution Counsel Mr. Thanawala said that he had no more evidence in the case and in view of the decision of the High Court he had nothing to say.

Deputy Inspector Macarthy said that he would lead more evidence and the case should be adjourned. Mr. Thanawala suggested that the trial for the first offence viz Section 17 (1) should be continued.

DAUGHTERS OF MOTHER INDIA.

The Magistrate then asked the accused if they were members of the Desh Sevika Sangh. Both the accused refused to give a reply to that question and stated that they were daughters of Mother India and were trying to serve their country. They only wanted to make a statement. Mrs. Navalbai Daftari, then began to read the following written statement.

"We were peacefully persuading our brothers and sisters not to purchase foreign cloth." Hardly had she read the first two sentences, when the Magistrate suggested that he would like to see the statement. It was handed over to him. He read it and adjourned the case till 3-30 p. m.

TEA AND ACQUITAL.

After the recess the case was again taken up. When the Magistrate called the names of the accused they were taking tea in one corner. The Magistrate asked them to come before the Court saying that they would have ample time to take tea.

When the accused appeared before the Court leaving their tea half finished the Magistrate informed them that they were acquitted.

The accused wanted to finish their tea and as a number of their relations and friends were present in the Court room it created some noise. The Magistrate informed them that it was not a restaurant and they should leave the room.

New Congress Office At Kennedy Bridge

A new "D" Ward Congress Office was opened on Thursday at Hansrajwadi, Kennedy Bridge. The organisers hoisted the National Flag and put up the signboard in the presence of a small crowd who watched the ceremony with interest.

Anniversary Of Russian Revolution.

The following has been issued over the signatures of R. M. Jambhekar, Secretary, Municipal Workers' Union; S. V. Deshpande, General Secretary, A. I. T. U. C.; Kedar Gupte, Secretary, Tramwaymen's Union; V. B. Purandare, Assistant Secretary, A. I. T. U. C.; N. S. Desai, President, Young Workers' League: Philip Anton, Girni Kamgar Union; Khedgikar, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union:—

A meeting will be held at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, under the auspices of the A. I. Trade Union Congress, the Young Workers' League, the All-India Unemployed Association, and the League to organise workers, at 7 p.m. to-day (Friday) the anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

COTTON-WASTE GODOWN ABLAZE.

—:o:—

Damage Of Rupees One Lac.

A disastrous fire broke out in Anjir Wadi near Mazagaon a about 3 a.m. on Thursday, resulting in the damage to the extent of about rupees one lakh. The fire originated in a cotton-waste godown belonging to Mr. Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Damla, and in a few minutes the whole godown was enveloped with flames. Mr N. Coombs, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, and other station officers from Byculla, Mandvi, Sewree and Babula Tank immediately went to the spot with the engines and brought the fire under control after an hour's continuous play of hoses. The fire spread to the adjoining garage where two motors and four lorries were completely gutted. The cause of fire is not known.

High Court Re-Opens.

The High Court re-opened on Thursday on the conclusion of the October vacation.

Justices Sir N. W. Kemp, Mr. Rangnekar and Mr. Murphy who were on leave during the last term have resumed their duty. Justice Wadia and Kania who were temporarily appointed to fill two of the vacancies have now reverted to the Bar.

SUBURBAN CONGRESSMEN ON TRIAL

—:o:—

Case Adjourned Again

The case against Messrs. V. V. Naik, S. S. Naik, G. K. Chemburkar, S. G. Joshi, V. G. Bodker and H. K. Rao who are charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for being members of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, was again taken up by the Acting City Magistrate of Bandra on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Nerurkar was appearing for the prosecution while accused No. 3. Mr. G. K. Chemburkar, was defended by Mr. M. N. Talpade and accused Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were defended by Mr. V. V. Bhadkamkar. The first two accused were undefended.

At the last hearing which was on November 1, the prosecution had put in certain letters as exhibits to which the defence counsel had objected on the ground that they were not the original copies of the letter nor was there anything to show that they were the office files.

To get rid of this objection of the defence counsel an application was made by the prosecution counsel on Thursday. The prosecution requested the Court to issue summons against accused Nos. 1, 2 and 4 asking them to produce the originals or the office files of the letters exhibited by the prosecution.

PROSECUTION APPLICATION OPPOSED.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, counsel for the third accused Mr. G. K. Chemburkar, strongly opposed the application saying that it was curious on the part of the prosecution to make such an application. He said it was for the prosecution to produce the originals or office file copies of such letters and the accused could not be asked to do so. It was all the more curious to ask them to produce the original letters because the letters which were addressed and sent to other persons must be with them. For instance one of the letters was addressed to Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj must be with him and the accused might not even be knowing what he must have done with the letter. Again it was equally curious to ask the accused to produce office files because the police had raided the office and they had seized the files.

Mr. Bhadkamkar also opposed to the issue of the summons on the same grounds.

DEFENCE OBJECTION RECORDED.

The Magistrate only recorded their objection, but ordered that summons should be issued against accused Nos. 1, 2 and 4 to produce the originals or office file copies of the letters exhibited by the prosecution and they have applied for.

The case was then adjourned to Saturday, November 8.

POLICE RAID UPNAGOR CHHAVANI GHATKOPER

—:o:—

Dictator Shrimati Dahiben Arrested.

Early in the morning to-day at 6 a. m. Ghatkoper Police once more raided the Upnagore Chhavani at Ghatkoper. All the Prabhat Ferries together with that of ladies also were offering their prayers. Shrimati Dahiben had specially come to-day from Shantakruz to watch and partake in the ceremony. No sooner was the offering of the prayers begun, the police surrounded the Chhavani but in spite of this all the men, women and children the men, women and children remained in their places and calmly continued their prayers. Soon after the Police Sub-Inspector Mr. Kadam enter the Chhavani and put under arrest Shrimati Dahben the Dictator of the Upanagar Chhavani, Mr. Harilal Ramji Mehta a municipal Councilor and an ardent worker, Mr. Bhanushanker Vaniram Trivedi and Mr. Kulkarni a volunteer.

COMPLETE HARTAL OBSERVED

A complete hartal was observed in the honour of arrested persons, who were profusely garlanded before they were removed to Kurla Lock up.

CASE AGAINST MRS. SONAWALA SJTS. RABADE AND SANGADE.

Hearing was again resumed in the case against Mrs. Kamalabai Sonawala, Sjt. Rabade and Sjt. Sangade in the City Magistrate's Court at Bandra on Thursday when some more defence witnesses produced by the second accused Mr. Rabade were examined and the defence counsel Mr. V. V. Bhandkamkar argued the case for the defence.

The Magistrate reserved the judgment till Saturday.

DELAY IN BUILDING NEW ZEPPELIN

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Berlin—Eckener has announced that the building of the new Zeppelin will be delayed by a year in order that it may be reconstructed for helium gas in view of the disaster which befell R-101 and also equipped with heavy oil engines.—Reuter.

UNJUSTIFIED USE OF SEC. 144

—:o:—

Police Treatment To Women Beyond Limit's Of Law

THANA PLEADERS DEMAND INQUIRY

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 5.

A meeting of the members of the Thana Bar Association was held yesterday, the 4th November, at 3 p.m. in the Pleaders' Room to consider the legality of the orders issued under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code by Government in connection with the present Civil Disobedience movement and to express its opinion on the policy pursued by Government in enforcing the above orders. Mr. K. A. Padhye, Advocate, High Court, was voted to the chair. The following resolution proposed by Mr. B. R. Damle and seconded by Mr. M. S. Rangnekar, was passed:—

"This Association is of opinion that

(1) The use of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and similar other provisions can only be justified in cases of imminent danger to public safety and on similar other grounds.

(2) The same have been used in several cases for other purposes such as banning Gandhi caps, national flags and prohibiting political demonstrations and meetings with a view to check activities unpleasant to Government but otherwise perfectly legitimate.

(3) Such orders are manifestly improper and illegal and breach of such orders does not justify action under Sections 127 to 131, Criminal Procedure Code, or under Section 188 of the I. P. Code.

(4) Assuming any of the orders to be legal it is evident that persons breaking these orders could be arrested and dealt with under Section 188, I. P. Code. The use of force being only permissive ought not to be resorted to when other means are available. The discretion in this matter vested in the authorities is not being properly used.

(5) The force used on several occasions has been maximum and shows an utter disregard of decency and of lives of citizens.

(6) The treatment of women by using extravagant force is beyond decency and also beyond the limits of law.

(7) It is, therefore, necessary to institute an inquiry by Government in the use of Section 144 and similar other provisions of law and lay down clear and stringent rules for their use with proper safeguards."

By another resolution the President was authorised to forward copies of the resolution to the District Bar Associations, Chief Justice, the Home Member and the President of the Bar Council.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION SWADESHI EXHIBITION

—:o:—

French Bridge Road, Chaupatty.

Open from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

To-day's Music Programme:—

Selected Garbas and Music by Balyug Kumarika Mandal, at 7-30 p.m.

25 Goods Wagons Capsize

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 6.

A derailment of an up goods train occurred yesterday at 8 o'clock in the morning between Umri and Kerkheli, H. G. V. Section, Nizams Railway. Twenty-five waggons capsized and the main line was blocked for twenty-one hours. Through running was restored at five o'clock this morning. There were no casualties.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Nov. 6.

Previous Closing Rate	11.07
To-day's Opening Rate	11.02
Difference	—5.
To-day's Closing Rate	10.94
Difference	—.13

Breach Expectation A.-M. Rs. 202

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

Previous Closing Rate	6.03
To-day's Opening Rate	5.98
Difference	—5
To-day's Closing Rate	5.93
Difference	—10

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4. DR. R. N. BERY, I. R. C. S. I. (Eng.) L. R. C. P. (Lon). L. M. (Dub.)
5. SARDAR BAHADUR DR. HARBANS SINGH, Rais and Hony. Magistrate.
6. KISHORE CHAND PURI, Esq., of Rai Bahadur Karamchand Puri and Sons, Bankers.
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Agents and canvassers wanted in unrepresented areas on best terms of commission or pay or both.

For Prospectus, etc. apply to:—

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This is not an invitation to subscribe Shares.

Sporting Notes

A RACING SENSATION

WELL-KNOWN TRAINER SUES JOCKEY CLUB.

From latest Overseas advices one understands that Mr. Charles Chapman, the noted race-horse trainer, is taking action against the Jockey Club Stewarts and the "London Times" for libel and has instructed Messrs. Windybank, Samuel and Larence, Solicitors, to act on his behalf.

VIZIANAGRAM XI TO PLAY AT CALCUTTA.

After its first game against an All-Allahabad XI at Benares H. H. Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram's XI will play at Calcutta. The dates fixed are Nov. 21, 22 and 24 and the team will be opposed to the Governor's XI. Several of the best players in Bengal are being approached and as a record crowd is anticipated, arrangements are being made to ensure spacious accomodation for spectators.

CRICKET CLUB'S DENIAL.

The Lancashire County and League Cricket Clubs have denied the reports that they have made repeated attempts to secure the services of a Jackson, the Australian Test Cricketer. It will be recalled that MacDonald, a member of Warwick Armstrong's victorious Test team of 1921 was taken on as a professional by the Lancashire C. C. for whom he played after acquiring the necessary residential qualifications. Other overseas players who play in League cricket are Constantine the West Indian and Arthur Richardson of South Australia.

SWIMMER'S LATEST FEAT.

Miss Joyce Cooper, the long distance swimming champion successfully attacked the 440 yards A. S. A. swimming record at the Otter gala, London, recently, her time being 5 min. 57 1/5 secs. This beat Miss Hildla James' time of 6 min. 1-3/5 secs. made at Seacombe on October 1, 1923 by 4 3/5 secs.

M. C. C. SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR

The M. C. C. tourists arrived at Cape Town on Nov. 3.

Test dates are: Johannesburg on December 24-29, Cape Town on January 1—5, Durban on January 16—20, Johannesburg on February 13—17, Durban on February 21—25.

Fifteen other matches will be played.

The team returns to England from Cape Town on March 13.

THE ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FORMED

Due to abnormal political conditions prevailing in the City, we have been compelled to postpone the time of the opening of the "All-India Swadeshi Exhibition" from November 1930 to February 1931.

Since the Bombay Presidency Youth League was dissolved on the 13th October 1930 and in order to enhance the importance of the Exhibition and to put the work on a sound basis, a Provisional Citizens' Committee consisting of prominent industrialists, businessmen and other eminent citizens, interested in the economic and industrial welfare of the country has been formed.

A meeting of this Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Exhibition office at the Great Western Hotel Building, Old Customs House Road.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICL

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1930

A WARNING.

—:o:—

A few days ago we suggested to the Governor of Bombay the desirability of his visiting the Congress Free Hospital so that he might see for once with his own eyes what "lathi raj" had wrought in the name of peace and law and order. Despite his amazing letter to Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee justifying the police action and thus betraying how little he knows of what is being done in the name of "Law and Order", we shall repeat the suggestion now when he can see more heads broken to maintain the majesty of British Raj. A public meeting was announced to be held on the Gandhi Day to pay honour to the Nation's leader. Merely because the Congress is declared unlawful, it does not follow that everything done by the Congress is a menace to pubic peace. If never-the-less the authorities regarded the meeting as unlawful, they could have easily arrested as many of the organisers and "abettors" of the meeting as they liked and dealt with them according to law. That would have been at least a civilised method, however inexpedient. But it is barbarous to charge a peaceful and unarmed crowd with "lathis" or even canes. It is an utter negation of law or peace. Corporal punishment even of criminals is branded by the world as barbarous. But what shall we say of plying lathis on persons civilly asserting their rights? And to judge a "lathi" charge by its effects upon public opinion rather than by its intrinsic demerits, it damns British administration in the eyes of the world as few things can; and on the other hand stiffens the resistance among the people far more effectively than any meeting could do. Does it take much imagination to see that every "lathi" blow against an Indian deepens the discontent of the people?

What a preparation are the authorities here making for a Round Table Conference in London? If the Viceroy allows the present police "Raj" in various parts of the country to continue, he will have ruined the last chance, if there was one, of the Conference he called into being. Already the police "Raj" has begun to show some sinister features. A police officer is alleged to have broken into a private house and assaulted the inmates. Let the higher authorities beware of the consequences of abdicating their powers into the hands of police officials or of making experiments in repression. So far the national movement has thriven on every variety of repression and may be trusted to continue to do so in the future. Only an honourable settlement can restore peace to India or to England. The present Round Table Conference can at best be a prelude to such a settlement just as the Simon Commission was found to be but a prelude to the Conference. But it is bound to fail even in that limited purpose if the present regime is allowed to continue in this country. For it is unthinkable that any self-respecting Indian delegate to the Conference will have anything to do with it if he finds that his brothers here are subjected to "lathi" charges by the police while higher authorities justify the charges as "minimum force". Several Englishmen have admitted that the Conference is doomed unless it is preceded by, among other conditions, a general amnesty of political prisoners. Whatever may be the efficacy of an amnesty, can the Conference have even a sporting chance if it is held in the midst of ruthless repression and the "lathi" way to secure "law and order" and the maintenance of "public peace and tranquility", when everybody knows that there is disturbance ? neither?

SPREAD OF SWADESHI

—:o:—

For a considerable time the Anglo-Indian Press and its ally, the Indian Industries' Association, Bombay, have been busy vilifying the Congress for having caused dislocation of trade and industry and involved the country in economic disaster. The "Times of India" is specially addicted to this campaign of vituperation and loses no opportunity of inveighing against the Congress and the boycott of foreign cloth which the efforts of Congress workers have succeeded in intensifying all over the country. The notorious bulletins issued by the Indian Industries' Association are but a pale reflexion of the obsteperous abuse by the "Times of India," of Congress work in the promotion of Swadeshi through the boycott. And yet it is interesting to note that our contemporary itself pays an indirect tribute to the efficacy of the boycott in popularising Swadeshi. in its analysis of the position of the Bombay mill industry in its Thursday's issue. It says that "the number of operatives employed daily at present (in the Bombay mills) exceeds the number on work a month ago by at least 10,000. A few mills still remain closed but they are expected to re-open within a month, if the present demand continues." Would this present demand have arisen, if the Congress boycott of foreign cloth had not been effectively carried out? How greatly has the spirit of Swadeshi helped the indigenous textile industry in Bombay is frankly admitted by our contemporary in its remark: "Stocks of piecegoods in the hands of the mills are believed to have fallen very considerably since the end of September, when they stood at 180,000 bales. The stocks of locally manufactured goods with the dealers are also now very scanty, and with the present low prices of cloth a steady demand sufficient to keep the mills working at full strength should soon set in and continue for a fairly extended period."

This is what the boycott campaign has so far achieved. The Bombay mill-owners should be grateful to this spirit of the Indian people which has brought home to them the danger of patronizing foreign cloth to the detriment of the indigenous industry, and has afforded during the short space of a few months abundant evidence that its mainfestation will stimulate indigenous industrial enterprise. The spirit pervades all over India. The patriotic decision of the Karachi Foreign Cloth Dealers' Association not to sell or despatch to the interior foreign stocks is a case in point. But if India is to secure freedom from the incubus of foreign cloth, it is the duty of her children to patronize Khaddar far more widely than they have hitherto done. We hope Mr. Satyamurti's appeal to the people of the Madras Presidency will evoke adequate response. He warned them against buying "Bombay's rejected foreign cloth," to resist the temptation of patronizing it because they would get it cheap and to buy Khaddar instead. That appeal is true for all India. As Miraben recently exhorted the people of her adopted country: "Buy more and more Khaddar and you solve the problem of Indian poverty." The mightiest nation-building effort is the effort to reduce unemployment and the poverty it causes. Khaddar, India's cheapest cottage industry, can help materially in reducing it.

FOOLISH BAN.

—:o:—

The ban imposed by a Panvel Magistrate on the Chirner (Panvel) Shooting Inquiry Committee, which is now holding its sittings in Bombay, directing that body "to abstain from holding any inquiry within the limits of the Panvel Taluka including Uran Mahal" is as amazing as it is foolish. Evidently the order has been issued with the approval of the Government. What do Government gain from this imposition? Do they desire the public to entertain the suspicion that they are anxious to obstruct the efforts of men, distinguished in the public life of the country, some of them lawyers of repute and not connected with Congress activity, to ascertain the truth dispassionately? The reason assigned for imposing the ban is significant. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who signs the order imposing the ban, considers that the "unofficial inquiry is likely to cause obstruction or annoyance to the Deputy Superintendent of Police and his staff, lawfully employed in holding investigation under the Criminal Procedure Code into the cognisable crimes of rioting and murder, etc." What sort of an inquiry is this which is so sensitive in its operations that the visit of the unofficial committee will obstruct or annoy those in charge of it? It will be recalled that immediately after the occurrence of the Panwel tragedy there was an insistent public demand for a full and open inquiry through a committee which could secure public confidence. Government ignored the demand. When unofficial efforts are made to get at the truth, those efforts are officially obstructed. The public will draw conclusions regarding the ban which cannot enhance Government's prestige.

IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

—:o:—

Governors may make excellent pedagogic speeches about modern penological advance, but so far as the actual condition of jails is concerned, we are in India still in the middle ages. Thana, one of the oldest jails in the Bombay Presidency, remains untouched by even ordinary reform. Dr. Hardikar, who was released from it on Monday, described in an interview with the "Chronicle" its miserable housing arrangements, its crude sanitary arrangements, its inadequate supply of medical necessities and, of course, the coarseness and insufficiency of the diet provided. The influx of Satyagrahi prisoners into jails has had the effect of exposing the conditions under which they are forced to live. If a civilized Government does claim to advance with the times, it is imperative for it to initiate radical reform in the care of its jailed population.

THE BACKSLIDERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is learnt from very reliable sources that some of the merchants, who were formerly the members of the Chemists and Druggists Association, have imported very lately some English patent medicines of the approximate value of £1,000. The consignment arrived here by S S "Ranpura" only last Friday. Owing to this the members who have imported have separated from the Association. The rest of the members, who have remained faithful to the pledge that have taken, have started boycotting. I herewith draw the attention of the public to take measures to stop this humbug which these backsliders want to play with the public. Besides while importing they have kept the goods under fake name.

Yours etc.
A BOYCOTTER.

APPEAL TO CLOTH MERCHANTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Our brothers, the foreign cloth merchants, in distress closed the doors of their shops on Tuesday. What they propose to do tomorrow we do not know. We have only one way before us and that we have pointed out to them.

Those of our brother-merchants who are not touched at the sight of one of their sisters being put in that dark cage-like van, will surely be not forgotten by the people of to-day or of the future.

We have boundless faith in our righteous cause, and we have no doubt, but that posterity will judge between us and the thoughtless brothers who insistantly remain blind to the country's tragic plight, even when they see women leaving their little children and old parents and all that they hold dear, for prison life and its rigours.—Yours, etc.,

"ANOTHER KESARIA."

Nov. 6.

'INHUMAN BEATING EVERYWHERE'

—:o:—

'Patients Terror-Stricken'

SARDAR PATEL AT CONGRESS HOSPITAL

The following impressions of the Free Emergency Hospital near C. P. Tank are of interest in view of recent lathi charges.

It gave us extreme pleasure to see this fine institution being run so enthusiastically in the true spirit of service irrespective of any distinction of caste and creed. The nation can only be served in that spirit. We congratulate the organisers on the splendid work they are doing and hope that it will receive fullest support from the public.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI PATEL.
(Sd.) JAIRAMDAS DOLATRAM,
(Sd.) AMRATLAL V. THAKER.

I visited this Hospital at 11-15 p.m. to-night. I find this Hospital is more full than its capacity. Doctors and volunteers are all very anxiously taking care of the patients who are simply terror-stricken. Many cases are injuries on the head. It is inhuman beating everywhere. One can have idea of beating when one sees the wounds himself.

(Sd.) LALJI NARANJI.

IS PICKETING AN OFFENCE UNDER THE NEW ORDINANCE?

MISINTERPRETATION OF LAW!

(BY A SOLICITOR.)

The Unlawful Association Ordinance No. 9 of 1930 promulgated by H. E. the Viceroy has been applied by the local Governments to a number of bodies and associations connected with the several Provincial Congress Committees which have been declared to be unlawful associations and hundreds of persons and ladies have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonments and fines by different Magistrates. The above Ordinance was made applicable by the Bombay Government to the city by notification in the "Government Gazette" on the 14th October 1930 declaring about 32 bodies as illegal associations comprising therein 'inter alia' the Desh Sevika Sangh and the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Feri Sang.

WHAT IS THE LAW?

Picketing was punished until recently under the Intimidation Ordinance V of 1930 and several thousands of Congress volunteers and pickets were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under the above Ordinance. As notwithstanding the enforcement of the above Ordinance picketing went on without any abatement the Police have now started the novel procedure of arresting the pickets and prosecuting them on charge of assisting the operations of the above Congress bodies such as the Hindustani Seva Dal and Desh Sevika Sangh which have been declared unlawful associations. Under the Criminal Law Amendment Act several lady picket have been already convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fines. As numerous such cases of arrests and prosecutions for picketing are likely to arise in near future and as the fundamental questions of the rights and liberty of the people are involved, it is of the utmost importance at the earliest opportunity to consider dispassionately the true state of law on the subject and examine criticially the recent misapplication and misinterpretation of the law at present by the Magistrates.

HIGH COURT RULING.

At the outset it need hardly be stated that innocent picketing is no offence, under the Intimidation Ordinance V of 1930 as decided by the learned Judges of the Bombay High Court in the well-known case known as the Lukmani case and the accused had to be acquitted, though hitherto hundreds of volunteers have been already incarcerated, unfortunately, even for innocent picketing without any evidence of molestaton or intimidation by a wrong interpretation of the law. A similar view was recently taken by the Sessions Judge of Sialkot in the Punjab. Inspite of this we hear of a number of convictions of persons including even ladies and boys who have been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and fines for committing the only alleged offence of picketing, even by the quiet and peaceful method of persuading people from buying foreign cloth from shopkeepers dealng in foreign cloth, by mis-application of the provisions of Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to cases of picketing of the above type. Are the Magistrates justified in doing so? The prosecution have got to make out and prove distinctly that the accused was either a member of the bodies which have been declared unlawful or that the accused in some way assisted the operations of any such associations. Now it should be borne in mind at the outset that at present the only living body connected with the National Congress and its activities is the Bombay "War" Council or the Satyagraha Committee as the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had by its resolution made prior to the promulgation of the New Ordinance in the Bombay City, already dis-

(Continued on page 8).

THE PRESENT TRADE DEPRESSION.

DISTROUS POLICY OF OPEN DOOR.

—:o:—

(BY MUKHTIAR SINGH).

There is a general belief amongst the people that it is the world price that controls the prices of different articles in a country. It is no doubt correct that the markets of anyone country are affected by the markets of the world and further, that the prices of one commodity act and re-act upon the prices of other commodities. But still this is also correct that in these days of complicated art of Government, the prices are not always the result of economic forces working in the world. Artificial prices have always been brought about by the different Governments of the country and several countries have been able to keep up the prices by artificial means. In these days of depression, every country has done something to come to the help of the cultivator and has provided means to give him a living wage; but unfortunately, the Government of India has failed to do its duty. It is more than a year when the representatives of the people forcibly pointed out to the Government that the import of Australian wheat into this country will ruin the cultivator. The only unconvincing explanation then given was, that the standard of living of this country has arisen and therefore people want to consume more wheat than they used to; and that it is for the good of the consumer that no prohibition should be made against the importation of foreign wheat. If the Government would have levied a custom duty on the importation of wheat, the price would not have been depressed to the present extent. If foreign wheat is prohibited, the price of wheat in India could be maintained at a much higher level than it is today. The price of other food grains is always affected by the price of any other food grain, and so, if the price of the wheat would not have been depressed the prices of rice and other crops would not have been depressed.

DISASTROUS POLICY.

Irrespective of the fact that Indian cultivator has suffered very seriously on account of the exchange and currency policy of the Government, the new policy of keeping an open door for every country to dump their goods in this country has considerably added to the disaster. Let me here reply to the two arguments which are generally advanced against the proposal of putting a tariff duty against the importation of food grains.

One is the old old argument that, if the prices rise, the consumer is bound to suffer and therefore it is in the interest of the consumer that an import duty should not be raised. In India, as fa as the effect of the rise of the price of the agricultural produce is concerned, more than 73 per cent. of the population depend upon agriculture, and it is a very small proportion of the population that can be said to be the consumer and not the producer and therefore it naturally follows that anything done for the good of the producer will affect only a very small population in the country Then again, it is the duty of every inhabitant of a country to give a living wage to the producer and judging from that idea, the consumer cannot logically demand a price below the cost of cultivation.

The second argument that is advanced is, that no wheat is now being imported, and if the price remains depressed, the Government cannot help it. There is a fallacy underlying this argument. As long as India keeps an open door for the food grains of other countries to enter, the merchant is at liberty to import food grains from foreign countries as soon as he finds that such an import gives him profit. If the Government even now agrees to put the import duty against the importation of all the food grains, there will be no likelihood of cheap grains to be imported into this country and the price of food gains in this country will naturally rise at least to an extent which will cover the cost of cultivation. This will improve the purchasing power of the cultivator.

MEAGRE EXPORTS.

It might be said that India does not produce only for the internal consumption, but it also exports considerably the food grans out-

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Tamasha All Round.

Is there a single delegate to the "Round Table Conference" who knows even now what pecisely he is to do at the Conference? A number of informal meetings have been held to discuss the agenda but no definite decision has yet been arrived at. The latest news is that a sub-committee of seven has been appointed to confer with representatives of "other delegations"—what does that mean?—and "to decide on the agenda and procedure of the Conference". "Decide" is obviously a euphemism for "suggest". Meanwhile the Princes seem to be having a pleasant time. For Reuter has found it necessary to inform the world that "the robes and jewels of the Indian princes contributed to the magnificence of their Majesties' dinner party". that Queen Mary too "was dressed in silver and adorned with diamonds and pearls" and that "the famous gold dinner service was used."

Graceless.

The Director of Information states with regard to the "concession" to women prisoners in jails to wear bangles, that recent orders of the Bombay Government allow married Hindu women prisones to wear glass bangles if they are in A or B class and that married women are on religious grounds allowed also to wear the "kumkum" mark on their foreheads. It is graceless to confine the concession about bangles to A and B class female prisoners who now-a-days form but a small proportion to the total number of women prisoners. We do not see any sense in forbidding women political prisoners in the C class to use glass bangles. Government will do well to liberalise, in the light of their experience in the last few months, the jail rules regarding political prisoners, men and women, of all classes.

Ban On Gandhi Caps.

Some weeks ago it was reported that the Ahmedabad branch of the Imperial Bank had ordered the bank officials not to wear Gandhi caps. We now understand on good authority that the report is but too true and that bank authorities insist that their orders should be strictly obeyed We would be glad to know that we are wrongly informed But we also learn that the majority of the clerks have resisted the orders and are determined to wear Gandhi caps at any cost. A ban on the use of Gandhi caps is so perverse and humiliating that even if it be a legal ban it deserves to be resisted. We trust that the clerks in other offices in Ahmedabad, students in the local schools and the public in general will help the bank clerks with appropriate sympathetic action.

Staging A "Crisis".

The Liberals, under Mr. Lloyd George's adroit and astute leadership, are busy brow-beating the MacDonald Government in another important direction—the "Indian policy" which Mr. Benn tells the Commons would be evolved after the deliberations of the Oval Table 'Tamasha'. Lord Reading, Sir John Simon and Sir Herbert Samuel are devoting themselves to this task. It is they who, while professing antipathy to die-hard opinion, are busy building up a wall of opposition to Indian demands and they expect the MacDonald Government not to do anything which thwarts their plan. Meanwhile some stage-play is being enacted in the Commons. A few Liberals, only few after all, show resentment against Mr. Lloyd George's leadership. One of them is reported to be willing to join the Tories while Sir John Simon is credited with taking an independent line. Fleet Street scribes see in all this a "political crisis", but there will be no "crisis" regarding the Indian question. On that issue there remains a "united conspiracy", because 'pace' what the I.L.P. man may say, is not India beyond the pale of British party politics?

Permitted To Remain.

Mr. Lloyd George, virtual dictator of the MacDonald Government has kindly allowed them to continue in office. The Tory Amendment to the Address was defeated by 281 votes to 250, which means that had the Liberals chosen to vote with the Tories the Labour Government would have been defeated on an issue important enough to compel them to go to the country for a renewal of a vote of confidence. But Mr. Lloyd George, the leader of the forty members who hold the key position in the Commons, held his hands. He criticized the unemployment policy of the MacDonald Government, he rebuked them, but he generously declared that "he was bound to wait and see the effect of Liberal-Labour co-operation with regard to the problem of unemployment". In other words Mr. Lloyd George in minatory fashion warns the Labour Government: "Take my advice, or out you go—at such time as I choose".

"CHOTA COMMISSIONER" ARRESTED.

Borsad Mamlatdar Charged With Murder.

CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 6.

News has reached here that Mr. Mohanlal Shah, Mamlatdar of Borsad, well-known as the "Chota Commissioner", has been arrested by the Gaekwar Police on a charge of murder.

It is alleged that he had been to Bhutfal, a village in Baroda territory and had an altercation with the 'mukhi' of the village. After that he went to a Dhed and asked the Dhed to fetch a particular man to him. On the Dhed's refusal to carry out his behest Mr. Shah is alleged to have assaulted him so severely that as a result of the beating the Dhed died. The 'mukhi' of the village reported the matter to higher authorities.

PRINCE TO INVESTIGATE PERSONALLY.

Prince Pratapsinha along with police officials rushed to the spot and started investigations. Prince Pratapsinha is personally taking an interest in the matter and Mr. Shah who was put in lock-up by the Naib Suba of Petlad is released on bail of Rs. 2,000.

It would be recalled that Mr. Shah is working as the Mamlatdar of Borsad and during the Bardoli struggle in 1928 he was specially deputed to recover the revenue in that Taluka.

PEASANTS PADDY SOLD IN AUCTION

—:o:—

More Tales Of Police Arbitrary Methods In Bardoli.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 5.

116 heaps of confiscated paddy stock in Haripura village were auctioned in presence of Mr Ismail Desai on 3rd instant. One bidder Mian Raheman Sardar from Barbadhan village in Olpad Taluka was secured. Heaps were divided into two parts of 74 and 42. They were sold for Rs. 160 and Rs. 75 respectively.

Then the party of officers went to village Bamni. There were 186 confiscated heaps of paddy stock. They hastily estimated the stock to be 700 haras i.e. 4900 maunds Its market value at the present rate would come to Rs. 4,900 but it was given away to another bidder Usaf Mahmad from the very village Barbodhan for a paltry sum of Rs. 1,410. Naturally this sum will be credited to certain Katedars account. This is how the arrears are being recovered in Bardoli.

LAND OF A BANIA CONFISCATED.

Land belonging to Mr. Dahyabhai Ramdas Shah of Valod have been declared confiscated. 8 paddy stock heaps and one heap of hay have been also confiscated.

OLD MAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Almaula, Deputy Collector, is now approaching migrated farmers in the camps in Baroda Territory. On 3rd instant he went to camps of Siker farmers. But on hearing of the officers coming the farmers left their camps. Only an old farmer stayed there. Mr Almaula tried to persuade him by advising 'Pay up your dues, why do you invite miseries for nothing?' The old farmer replied 'I want take a minute to pay up my revenue if Mahatmaji and Sardar order me to do it.' The officer tried in vain and went away disappointed.

ATTACHMENTS IN VANKANER.

Mr. Soloman, with a posse of police, went to Vankaner at 5 p.m., arrested 3 farmers but released one as he was not a khatedar. The Sub-Inspector of Police then forced his entry into one deserted house and attached 5 utensils. Then he attached 7 haras of rice, 10 maunds cotton seeds, 10 maunds groundnuts, a box, beds, one cart and two oxen. Even the neighbour's cart and 2 bullocks which happened to be just near were also attached. At the time of Panchanama a Parsi gentleman brought to the notice of the office that the cart and bullocks belonged to a neighbour not to the farmer concerned.

One Raghuvir Jinabhai was passing from Vankaner to go to his village Jamania after his release from Sabarmati Jail. He was detained. He was suddenly caught hold by ears and given a sound shaking, then slaps on both the cheeks alternately and at last 3 or 4 fists.

FINE RECOVERED EVEN AFTER SERVING FULL TERM IN JAIL

Mr. Kalyanji Kanji was fined Rs. 100 or in default a month's imprisonment. He preferred the latter and served the full term in Surat sub-jail. In spite of this the police party entered his brother's house at 10 p.m. and attached some tin sheets, rice, cotton seeds, jowari etc. to recover the fine!

A FARMER THREATENED TO PAY A THIRD MAN'S REVENUE

Mr. Babarbhai Govind has a rice mill in Vankaner village. He was called by the police, threatened and searched. Nothing was found from his pockets except a nut-cracker and some nuts. He was asked to pay the fine of Mr. Kalyanji Kanji, a man with whom he had no concern. He was told "If you are not a khatedar then pay up the arrears of one Somabhai Bhavan within fifteen days otherwise I shall stop your mill." With this warning and threat he was let go. Then the house of Mr. Bavabhai Patel, that old blind man of 75 who is serving his term of imprisonment in Sabarmati jail was opened but seeing it completely empty, the police withdrew at 2 p.m. from the village

Some Khadi workers organised a batch of 50 volunteers to tour in every village of Chorasi Taluka to popularise khaddar. They visited a number of villages and came to Kosad on the 4th inst. a village 3 miles away from Surat. The Sangh started from Kosad for Katargam but was stopped on the Tapti bridge and by Mr. Roshanbeg, Sub-Inspector of Police and Messrs. Ratilal Lalubhai Desai, Champaklal Jariwala, Ishverlal Nanavati and Nathubhai Patel were arrested under the Ordinance. The police officer warned the rest to disperse as they were members of an unlawful assembly. The Sangh paid no heed to the warning, marched forward and reached Katargam the same day. It left Katargam for Singanpore to-day morning. Police reporters are accompanying them.

AN INTERESTING DIALOGUE

Iithuben Petit Asks Ismail Desai To Resign

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 4.

Mr. Kavasji Nasarvanji, of Dukad Bedawala, had applied to purchase the confiscated lands of the Raniparaj of Jamania and Algat. He has bought 41 acres of Hirabhai Nathbhai.

Mr. Jehangir Patel, formerly of Berar, had given details of a peasant family, whose 35 maunds of groundnuts were confiscated, without a notice being served on them. Five men and three women were also arrested. Mr. Jehangir asked the arrested persons to pay up the land revenue, but they remained firm in their resolve.

Mr. Ismail Desai went to Sarbhan with a police party. He sent for the picketing women. The police beat Sjt. Gulabbhai and gave lathi blows on the head and the back.

When the women picketers came there, an interesting conversation took place between Mr. Ismail and Miss Mithuben Petit.

Mr. Ismail—"Why do you picket?"

Mithubahen—"For the sake of the country. Please don't disturb us. We have no time to reply. If you have got warrants please show us. We are ready."

Mr. Ismail—"I feel pity because you are women."

Mithubahen—"We are not women now. We are men fighting for the freedom of the country. You can do whatever you like."

Ismail—"When you are replying me in this way, how can our policemen bear your reply?"

Mithubahen "We have no need to speak to your policemen."

Ismail—I advise you as a brother to leave off this picketing.

Mithubahen—I request you as a sister to resign your post and stand by your sister, kindly send your brother's wife to picket with us.

Mr. Ismail—Beggars like you cannot afford to pay my salary.

Mithubahen—No salary is required to gain freedom for the country.

Mr. Ismail—If I have trouble please pardon me."

MR. ISVARLAL VYAS JAILED AGAIN.

—:o:—

Convictions In Dhanduka.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHANDHUKA, Nov. 5.

In the case inconvection with the Dhandhuka Taluka People's Conerence, Sjt. Isvarlal Kalidas Vyas, president of the Dhandhuka Taluka Local Board, and secretary of the First Ranpur Inquiry Committee, Sjt. Muljibhai Patel, secretary of the Dholera War Council, Sjt. Shivabhai Harisingh, Darbarsaheb of Cher, Sjt. Jayantilal Acharya and 24 others were sentenced by Mr. Yusufji Patel, the Magistrate of Kaira, to four month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default two months' additional imprisonment.

Sjt. I. K. Vyas was only recently released as a result of the sentences against all the members of the Ranpur Inquiry Committees being quashed by the Bombay High Court.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST SCHOOL CHILDREN

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Determined Khatedars

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAMARKHA, Nov. 3.

School-masters of Samarkha (in Anand Taluka) gave instructions on the first instant to the guardians of the children studying in the school to pay the enhanced fees under the Government order for not paying up the land revenue dues. As many guardians refused to pay the enhanced fees of their ward's, the names of those students are struck off. At present only 56 children attend out of a total strength of 200.

Land revenue collections are practically nil. Peasants are firm in their resolve. Sixteen Khatedars were served with notices to pay up the revenue dues immediately, but none of them has paid. On the other hand the whole village has taken a pledge not to pay revenue.

KERALA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING

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Protest Against The Bombay Police Action.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Nov. 3.

A meeting of the Kerala Congress Committee and the Working Committee was held last evening at the Congress Office. Some members were elected to the Working Committee. A resolution protesting against the police action in Bombay regarding women volunteers was passed. Another resolution authorised the Working Committee to stiffen the boycott of foreign cloth and picketing of liquor shops.

"DESHA SEVIKA" ASSOCIATION.

A "DESHA SEVIKA" Association has been started in Cannonore with twenty volunteers. The object of the Association will be to tour in the interior for starting propaganda for Swadeshi.

ELEVEN VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

The stationary Magistrate of Calicut delivered judgment on last Friday in the case in which eleven Congress volunteers were charged with having formed an unlawful assembly in defiance of the order prohibiting them from doing the same. One volunteer was acquitted on tendering an apology while the remaining ten were sentenced to two months' each under each of the Sections 143 and 188 I. P. C.

DISOBEYING COURT'S INJUNCTION.

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"Young" Bridegroom Of 50 Comes To Grief !

GODHRA Nov. 3

A Godhra correspondent writes: "The Modh Yuvak Mandal got an injunction order from the Sessions Judge on April 9th 1930, against an old marriage between Chandulal Purushottamdas aged nearly fifty and Chandan, daughter of Kalidas Gordhandas, aged fourteen which was to take place two days later. Mr. Mathurdas Gordhandas, uncle to the girl, stood as the complainant on behalf of the Mandal. After two hearings, the case was adjourned for a period of over two months, as the courts were to be closed for the summer vacation.

In the meanwhile, the marriage was brought about surreptitiously at a small village, away from Godhra.

The bridegroom and the girl's father were tried for "contempt of the court" and were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment each.

This is the first attempt of the Mandal at substantial social work and the mandal expects this case to serve as a warning to all those caste-people, who undertake to bring about such marriages in future.

GOVERNOR JUSTIFIES POLICE METHODS

(Continued from page 1.)

ward a copy of the above resolution to the Government for information and action.

HUMILIATION AND DISGRACE.

Mr. Mohanlal said that Bombay was considered the second city in the Empire and first city in India. On the Black Sunday, however, the city police force behaved in a manner, which was a same, humiliation and disgrace to all concerned. The treatment of the police, said Mr. Mohanlal raised three important issues, viz., legal, moral and political. On legal ground, the Police had no authority or sanction of the law, to take the ladies to a jungle near Vikhroli and leave them to their fate.

UNCHIVALROUS.

On moral ground, the Police stood condemned as it was unchivalrous on their part to touch ladies and assault them, while the part played by the Police throughout the episode showed the political bankruptcy of the Government. One lady, he said, was so severely assaulted that she was removed to the hospital. The report of her assault and her removal to the hospital as published in the newspapers has not been contradicted by Government and, therefore, it stood as true.

ASK YOUR FATHER?

Mr. Dos Mohmed Khairaz: If they break the law?

Mr. Muiraj Kursondas: Ask your father about the law. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mohanlal continuing said if the ladies had committed any offence it was the duty of the police to arrest them and charge them along with other ladies who were arrested and sentenced the next day. Even now the Government had not expressed a word of regret and, therefore, the action of the Police deserved severest condmenation. The argument that minimum of force was used did not convince the House.

MUST BE PUNISHED.

The Home Member, and the Commissioner of Police boasted of keeping law and order but their own men were the chief breakers of the law. He would not complain if the ladies were arrested and sentenced but to leave them in a jungle to their fate was inhuman. Mr. Mohanlal, therefore, insisted that an enquiry should be made and the man or men responsible for th's outrage should be punished.

BEATEN WITH 'LATHI.'

Mr. M. G. Kapadia seconded the resolution. Mr. Kapadia said he was a Solicitor and a Notary Public and as such he had taken statements of nine ladies out of fourteen taken to the jungle and he read the statement of Mrs. Parvatibai Jivandas. She stated:

I went to the Maidan with our Prabhat Pheri at 8 o'clock in the morning on the 26th day of October 1930. I was carrying a National Flag in my hand. Six sergeants came in front of me and snatched the National Flag from my hand twice. They tore off the cloth of the flag, gave an injury with a lathi to my left hand and ultimately took away the flag by snatching.

At that time we were 14 members in our Prabhat Pheri. We did not give any cause of provocation to sergeants. There was also a big number of yellow turbaned sepoys. We were asked to go away but we stood and we were arrested. Six out of us were arrested and also 8 were arrested from amongst the Sevikas and the public. In all 14 of us were arrested and put in a Police Van.

IN THE JUNGLE.

One sergeant joined us in our van and there was also the driver of the police van. Our van started at about 8-30 a.m. We were not informed as to where we were being taken away. Our car was proceeding further and further. After passing certain distance we we were told to get down. The sergeant spoke in Hindusthani "Utar Jav" (get down). It was a complete jungle and one corrugated iron sheet hut could be seen from a distance.

DOOR CLOSED.

Thinking that there will be some jail nearby we got down from the police van. As we did not see any jail there we asked as to where we could go in such a jungle. We should be left either at some station or should be taken back to Bombay. But the Sergeant closed the door of the van and only informed us that his order was to leave us there. He also told us to go wherever we liked.

We were trying to get into the van but the sergeant prevented us from doing so. Thereafter we came to know that it was a place between Vikroli and Bhadup stations. At that time one motor car belonging to a member of the public came there. We informed the owner of the motor that we had been taken down the van in the jungle. We requested him to stop his car.

The gentleman in the motor car talked with the sergeant. He asked for Railway Ticket charges from the Sergeant but he refused to pay any amount. Sergeant spoke to the gentleman in the motor car in English that if he had any sympathy for us he was entitled to take us wherever he liked. With these words he left us in the jungle and drove away the police van. In the meantime at no stage we were given any water and no enquiry was made at any time whether we wanted to eat anything.

Thereafter another motor came there and both motors accommodated us 14 ladies and we were taken to the Bhandup station to the bungalow of Seth Ratansey Damodar. We made our statement there also. The gentleman of Ghatkopar who had taken us to the Bhadup station purchased tickets for us and we came to Bombay. When we got down from the train in Bombay it was 11.10 a. m.

Mr. Kapadia said out of these ladies three were minors.

QUESTIONABLE TACTICS.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebhedin supported the resolution and said the police since the inauguration of the Congress movement had adopted various methods but the tactics adopted by them and the way in which the sergeants treated the women showed that the state of affairs had become more highhanded and highly questionable. He would be the last person to support a measure or movement leading to civil disobedience, but looking to the recent trend of events, he regretted that if the people broke the law, the police who were responsible for maintaining law and order, not only broke the law but also sailed in the same boat with the people.

LATHIS OF POLICE.

If the police presumed to administer law and order, they should not either resort to lathis or treat the volunteers both male and female in the way they did. There was no doubt, that the Government were aware that the police methods were illegal and questionable for the simple reason that when it came to dealing with the leaders they arrested them and dealth with them through the Courts of Law but when it came to their followers and volunteers they resorted to lathis and to questionable tactics. The way in which they handled the Indian women had very rightly evoked protest from all quarters. He contrasted the treatment of British suffregettis in England.

IRRESPONSIBLE SERGEANTS.

Here in Bombay they stood today with the spectacle of irresponsible sergeants roughly and improperly dealing with Indian women. India had a greater regard and respect for women than any other country. Indians respected women as their religious duty. India's sons would not for a moment tolerate the methods and the tactics of taking away women volunteers in a van, subjecting them to innumerable annoyance and illtreatment and leaving them stranded in a jungle.

UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED.

He asked the police to note, and he spoke with all the responsibility of an Hon. Presidency Magistrate that such tactics would not for a moment be tolerated by any self-respecting Indian. The police were at liberty to arrest lady volunteers and convict them, but they were not at liberty to employ tactics which they did on Black Sunday. The tretment of the police was condemned by respectable and well-known citizens.

"POLICE LAW BREAKERS"

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar further supporting the resolution warned the Government to give orders to their officers not to break the law themselves as they did by taking away the ladies into a jungle and stranding them.

Sir V. A. Dabhokar moved an amendment that the Corporation strongly resents the unlawful behaviour of the police towards the ladies on Sunday 26th October and requests the President to approach Government with a request that they will take such immediate steps as will relieve the feelings of citizens and ensure that such occurrences are not repeated in future.

Sir Vasantrao while condemning the lawless action of the police regretted that those responsible for Congress organisation put the ladies in from and themselves remained behind. If they had respect for ladies they should not allow them to go in front and court assaults by the police.

Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded the amendment.

CHOWNA AS USUAL.

Mr. H. M. Chowna opposed the resolution and the amendment and said the police were perfectly right in dispersing the crowd if they broke law. The police could arrest a few but not 5,000 and 10,000 at a time. He failed to see why they were hoisting flags so often. The Government could allow them to hoist flag once or twice, but not almost every day. It was a sort of humiliation for the British Government to see national flag hoisted and they were right in using minimum force to disperse the law breakers which was by lathi charge. The maximum force would be shooting. The women, he said, had no business to go with the flags.

SAVE ME FROM CHOWNA

Mr. M. Karanjawala further supported the resolution and did not congratulate the Commissioner of Police on having a champion like Mr. Chowna to sponsor the cause of the police. The Commissioner could have well said "save me from my friend" after hearing Mr. Chowna's speech.

WOMEN FIGHTING INDIA'S BATTLE.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said the Government called itself "Civilised and Chivalrous." The Government should have been proud, that the Indian woman who was considered so backward by the Government had come forward in this way and Indians always respected their women, but in the last six months they had been proud of the achievement of Indian women. Those who said that women were put forward by men in this movement did not know the modern Indian woman who of her own will had come forward to fight the battle of her country.

It was an accepted rule of all civilised governments that law should not be pushed to its brutal conclusion where women were concerned. Even Goths and Vandals behaved better towards women as readers of Kingsley's Hypatia know. What Englishman is not ashamed of the fate of Joan of Arc. When Nurse Cavel was shot all the civilised world including India was horrified although attempt was made to show that it was legal. During the Suffragette Movement in England women were not left in the Epping Forest.

An ex-governor said that the mighty machine of the King was not working. That mighty machine was working by lawless laws and force, and it was how amitting smoke and stinking in the very middle of the road. Big burly, sergeants were wrenching National flags out of the hands of weak, frail girls. He did not think that the sergeants would be proud of this story if told in painting or marble. They should not be such portreons as to support any waterd down amendments, but pass the original resolution.

Closure was moved at this stage and the amendment was thrown out only four voting for it. The original proposition was passed by an overwhelming majority.

DOCTOR AND PLEADER GET 10 YEARS R. I.

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"Sensational Revelations" In Sholapur Riots Case

PROSECUTION' EVIDENCE AND SUGGESTION

POONA, Nov. 6.

Sensational revelations were made in the Sholapur Riots Case in which Doctor Antrolikar and Mr. Mahajan, a pleader, were sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment. The prosecution declared that they held a secret meeting in Maruti's temple the night previous to the riots of last May urging people to close the mills, destroy liquor shops, then set fire to the courts in which were deposited various complaints and other evidence connected with debts owing to Marwaris after which they should proclaim the Peoples Raj and hoist Congress Flag on all public buildings. It appears that three Sholapur Mills had filed suits against the accused and several others claiming damages of Rs. 25,570 for inciting mill workers to strike without notice whilst there was another claim against Dr. Antrolikar's cousin for Rs. 63,447 for damages in connection with a matter in which he had been appointed receiver. The prosecution suggested that the two main accused desired the destruction of Court buildings with a view to destroying the main evidence supporting these complaints and thus preventing any execution proceedings. The evidence showed that loss due to the destruction seven buildings in the Court compound was estimated at Rs. 1,33,000 with the damage to records valued at ten lakhs of rupees.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. N. J. Wadia, passed strictures against the court staff clerks who with one exception were unable to give any information as to the personnel of the rioters although the whole staff were present at the time and for three hours. This was described by the Judge as a strange and unfortunate peculiarity of the case.—A. P.

SJT. C. R. ACHARIAR.

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Transferred To Bellary Jail.

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, who was recently committed to jail for one year for refusing to furnish security was transferred to the Bellary Jail today.—A.P.

THUMB IMPRESSION CASE.

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A Correction

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Nov. 3.

In the case in which some of the Congress prisoners in Cannanore jail were charged for refusing to give their thumb impression the accused were sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and not two weeks' as reported previously.

"FRONTIER TRAGEDY."

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Extradition Warrant Served On Khilafat Secretary

ACCUSED TO BE TAKEN TO PESHAWAR

Mr. Allah Bux Yousuff, the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee ho was arrested on October 3 at the Khilafat House in connection with the "Frontier Tragedy," a pamphlet published by the Khilafat Committee of Peshawar, was placed on Thursday afternoon before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

C.I.D. Inspector Mr. Shirazi informed the court that he arrested the accused on last Monday at the Khilafat House on a warrant under Section 124-A issued by the District Magistrate of Peshawar.

AMONG THE FINDS: SHAUKAT ALI'S TELEGRAM.

He also stated that in a search he found five copies of photos of certain villages in the Peshawar district and a telegram sent by Mr. Shaukat Ali asking to send 1000 copies of a certain book and also a letter written to the accused by one Mr. Jaffer.

EXTRADITION WARRANT.

Inspector Shirazi produced an extradition warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Peshawar and requested that the police should be allowed to take the accused to Peshawar.

ACCUSED HAS NOTHING TO SAY

When the accused was questioned by the Magistrate if he had to say anything, he said that he did not want to say anything in this court.

The Magistrate granted the permission to the police to take the accused person to Peshawar.

TIMES DENOUNCING DETACHMENT IN R. T. C. CONFABULATIONS

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United Concentration Urged

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The "Times", in the course of a leading article, contrasts the absence of signs of any united concentration upon the work of Round Table Conference by British delegates with intensive preparation by various categories of the Indian Delegations. The paper declares that nothing could be more fatal to the future peace of India than for Government members of the Delegation to yield to the obvious temptation to detach themselves from the real difficulties of the Conference and to leave the necessary business of argument to their political opponents. The paper points out the Government members' duties in connection with the Conference; and urges that closest possible contact with their Parliamentary colleagues should be established without delay and maintained at every stage of the proceedings. The paper adds that it is vital, for instance, that British representatives should hold a common view on the fundamental and dominating question whether in fullness of time there is to be a Dominion of All-India united in a single autonomous community or a linked group of autonomous communities. Do the delegates mean to work for such an All-India Union? Or are they contented merely to envisage an autonomous British-India limited to two-thirds of Indian territory with the States left outside as a separate subsequent problem? The whole Conference really turns upon the answer to that question.—Reuter.

THE "EMPIRE" TURNS "TALKIE"

AND, STARTS "VAGABOND KINGS"

Miss Jeanette MacDonald, who featured "Love Parade" will be seen and heard again in Bombay in the "Vagbond King," an all colour, all talking picture adapted from the stage operatta which had a run of over 90 weekins in New York. This attractive film has been selected to inaugurate the opening of the Empire Theatre as a "Talkie House" from Friday this week.

Dennis King, star of Broadway Musical Comedy stage who is one of the featured players in the film enacts the same role that he created in the stage Operetta. Francoi Villon, the leader of the Vagabonds of Paris, who becomes King for week and redeems the city from the invaders, and incidently captures the heart of this beautiful princess. There are over five song hits in the film, of which "The Song of the Vagabonds" is sung by Dennis King and Chorus of five hundred male and female voices. He also gives a couple of duets with Jeanette MacDonald whose soft and lyrical voice blends harmoniously with his warm tenor notes.

CRITICISMS AGAINST EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

"Narrow, Exclusive And Undemocratic" Constitution.

VESTED INTERESTS PROFITING AT THE EXPENSE OF PRODUCER

Bombay Cotton Brokers' Allegations.

The following memorandum has been submitted by the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., to Mr. G. Wiles, Chairman of the Cotton Contracts Act Committee:—

Pursuant to Memorandum of 17th June, 1930, and your Memorandum of the 15th instant my Committee beg to submit the following representation on the matters under enquiry.

It is admitted on all hands that all is not well with the Cotton Trade of this premier City, and that for a number of years it has steadily become worse with the result that cotton and transactions in cotton no longer attract the general investing public, nor secure great prosperity for those actually engaged in the trade. The ramifications of this state of affairs are far and wide and not the least of them is the growing poverty of the producers, viz., the agricultural classes who can no longer obtain adequate prices, and are compelled to sell for inadequate prices practically forced upon them by an ever-narrowing exclusive circle of buyers. In short, my Committee consider that, of all causes of the deplorable condition of the trade (meaning those within the scope of this enquiry), the narrow and exclusive limits within which the trade has become confined afford the main causes that have operated to restrict that number and field of buyers and thereby worked great injury to the lasting interests of the trade and country. My Committee after most anxious consideration have come to the conclusion that the time has now arrived for broadening and democratising the constitution of the trade and for bold and decisive measures to be taken for the purpose without any avoidable loss of time.

From this point of view, it would not be out of place to take a short historical survey of the present constitution which governs the trade. Until about the end of the last century, the cotton trade had no organization or constitution properly so called. With the passing of time, the trade slowly and steadily advanced and developed, and in that connection the assistance received from European friends who joined in but monopolised the association played an important part. As however it soon become apparent, the influential elements in the trade were interested in buying cotton cheaper rather than in selling it higher and the result was that in the constitutional development of the trade, the governing idea (consciously or unconsciously) was naturally to make cotton cheaper for consumer. The far-reaching disadvantages of such a system were not in the initial stages of this lop-sided developments, so painfully apparent as they have now become.

PUSHING DOWN PRICE OF COTTON.

The detrimental tendency to make cotton cheaper regardless of consequences has been, in the opinion of my Committee, accentuated and encouraged by two important circumstances, viz., (a) the constitution of the trade, so evolved or framed as to hand over the real power to narrow and self-centred sections of the buying elements, and (b) the countenance which these sections have received from the Government.

This is illustrated by the recent history of trade. For many years in the initial stages the only organized association which functioned was the Bombay Cotton Association, an exclusively European body, representing certain narrow and exclusive sections mainly interested in buying cotton. On account of the intense dissatisfaction caused by such a state of affairs the Bombay Cotton Exchange came into prominence in about 1915. In 1917 when the prices of the commodity all over the world soared high on account of shorter supplies and larger demands due to Great War, people interested in keeping the prices low to save their temporary losses, made strenuous efforts to enlist the sympathy of Government.

The relief was sought under a plea for curtailment of the operations of speculators, but in reality it was an attempt to keep down the prices of cotton irrespective of world causes which had nothing to do with the supposed operations of speculators. The attempt met with success, particularly in view of Government's own war requirements and the Government of India on the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee authorised Sir (then Mr.) N. N. Wadia to draw up in England in consultation with the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange a scheme for the cotton trade, in Bombay. In the meanwhile the Cotton Contracts Committee and the Cotton Contracts Board were quickly set up under the Bombay Cotton Contract Control (War Provision) Act, 1919.

SAFEGUARDING COTTON TRADE.

The working of the Cotton Contract Board was found to be so unsatisfactory that as a protest, forward trading was stopped for a period of two to three months. When a complete deadlock prevailed the Government of India had to recognize that the cotton trade in Bombay must be allowed to draw up its own scheme and they declared that they had no desire to intervene more than was absolutely necessary. It was then also recognized by the Government of India that if necessary, when a central association was formed, it should be representative of the entire trade in Bombay and that the rules and regulations of such an association should be so framed as to safeguard the interest of the trade as a whole.

Sir N. N. Wadia's scheme prepared in consultation with the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association Ltd., seems to have been ready then and that scheme seems to have been utilised in drawing up the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the East India Cotton Association Limited, which came into existence under a mighty auspices and with legislative sanction and hopes ran high.

VESTED INTERESTS AT WORK.

The great hopes, however failed to materialize and on the whole the new constitution has proved to be a dismal failure by reason of defects inherent in the constitution itself. The East India Cotton Association has now been in existence for 8 years, but it has been demonstrated that owing to its narrow and exclusive constitution the best and ultimate interest of the trade and growers have not only been advanced but have considerably suffered. Considering the narrow, exclusive and undemocratic constitution of that Association (which has been discussed below in some detail), the injury caused thereby to the trade in general has been in the opinion of my Committee, very considerable. In this connection, my Committee, consider that if some semblance of progress has been achieved of some proportion of the injury to the trade reduced, it has been so inspite of and not due to the constitution of the Association and because of the genius and integrity of some great personalities associated with the trade.

In the opinion of my Committee the constitution and the working of the East India Cotton Association have generally a tendency to advance the interests of certain narrow and exclusive sections of buyers of the consumers of raw cotton, at the expense of the sellers or producers thereof. In this phenomenon not only the producers but also the middle men have suffered enormously. It is hardly necessary to point out that the sufferings of these sections have recoiled, in the natural course, on all the sections of the trade.

DEFECTIVE ELECTORAL PANEL

One of the main defects in the constitution of the East India Cotton Association is, its narrow, exclusive and unrepresentative classification. Under Article 27 of its Articles of Association, the members are classed into 6 electoral panels of whom one panel consists of Brokers and the remaining 5 panels consist of much narrower classes amongst whom the buying elements interested in keeping down the prices of cotton, predominate. Moreover 6 panels do not either truly or adequately represent even the named classes in accordance with their relative importance. An illustration would make this point clear. The East India Cotton Association has 369 members out of whom 197 are brokers belonging to our Association. Yet the brokers form only one panel out of 6 panels.

The injustice of the panel system is aggravated and accentuated by the constitution of the Representative Committee which is elected out of the 6 panels and consists of 15 elected members out of each panel. The result is that in the Representative Committee, the brokers who form the great majority of the Association constitute only 1/6th of the total number of members of the Representative Committee whilst the so-called vested interests such as the exporters and spinners, who are concerned in the buying of cotton and who form a small minority of the membership of the Association, predominate in the seat of power.

Quite apart from the heterogenous, arbitrary and undemocratic constitution of the Representative Committee, one of the bitterest grievances of the trade is that the general body of members are not accorded any recognition in the constitution of the East India Cotton Association. Under Article 28 it is provided that only members of the Representative Committee can be present and vote at any general Meeting of the East India Cotton Association. There is no provision for the calling of meeting of the general body of Members and for the ascertainment and enforcement of their views. Nor in the working of the Association and of its manifold departments have the general body of members any voice. In short the powers entrusted by the Legislature to the Association are all vested in an executive body which neither truly represents nor is answerable to or removable by the general body of members. In the humble opinion of my committee such a constitution is entirely unsuitable, and in modern times and particularly in the case of the premier trade of a premier city, it must be regarded as an anachronism. Owing to the over-centralization of power, the executive body of the Association is neither bound to, nor, in practice, does it care to consult, the wishes of the general body. Throughout the 8 years regime of the Association, only once has a meeting of the general body called, viz: in the December 1929. At that meeting the General body passed a practically unanimous Resolution recommending the re-adoption of the evening time for surveys and appeals as to quality at Sewree. This Resolution however, has been flouted, and there are no means of enforcing it. As a protest, no Director from the Brokers' Panel now sits on the Board of the East India Cotton Association.

REFLECTION ON INDIAN TRADERS.

The obsolete nature of the constitution is further illustrated by the provisions in Artticle 28, that in the Representative Committee at least one representative from each panel shall be an European. From the point of view of the trade in which both Europeans and Indians belonging to different communities are engaged, the race or community of any particular class of traders, has not and cannot have in the opinion of my Committee, anything to do with their trading or commercial interests. The inevitable result of racial discrimination in the constitution would be to create or encourage demands for communal representation, even amongst Indian traders, and in such case, the position would be well-nigh ridiculous. Racial discrimination in commerce has been disapproved by the authorities as well as by the civilised commerciatl community of the world; and my Committee submit that an Association like the East Indian Cotton Association must not and can not afford to retain this vicious principle. My Committee feel that the continued existence of such a provision casts an undeserved reflection on the merits of Indian traders which they have every right to resent. Even from the point of view of the supposed principle of protection of minorities, my Committee reiterates that Europeans or members, of any other race, castes or community have as such no distinct interests in the trade independently of the interests of all people engaged in the trade.

If the principle of racial discrimination in regard to European friends is sought to be justified on the plea of supposed vested interests or the fact of their handling large amount of actual cotton, than Japanese and other foreign traders would, under the same plea, become equally entitled to seek separate reprsentation on th constitution of the Association and the position would become still more ridiculous. My Committee are not aware of similar pprovisions having been inserted in the constitution of any similar Association in any civilised country and in the oinion of my Committee th's sort of racial discrimination should no longer exist here.

The complaint about racial discrimination is all the more applicable to the Constitution of the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association. Article 51 contains special provisions for the representation of European on the Directorate. The effect of these provisions is that whilst European friends constitute on an average, only about 1/6th of the total membership of the Association, they constitute generally on an average 7/16th of the Directorate. When it is remembered that the Directorate enjoys enormous powers as the supreme authority in the Association, the complaint as to racial discrimination cannot be brushed aside as an unimportant or merely vexatious, and my Committee desire it to be clearly understood, that in making this complaint they are actuated by the best interests of the trade as they conceive them. In the honest opinion of my Committee there is no justification for special separate representation of European friends on the Representative Committee or on the Board of Directors. It cannot for a moment be contended that European friends as a class are a weak, non-vocal, or backward minority deserving of protection against exploitation by other elements of the trade.

On the subject of the constitution of the Board of Directors, my Committee would like to offer some further remarks. That body consists of 2 elected representatives from each Panel in the Representative Committee, and four Directors are co-opted by the Directors so elected. The Board of Directors is therefore in toto, even more unrepresenattive (of the general body) than the Representative Committee. The predominance of narrow buying elements in the Representative Committee becomes practically overwhelming in the Board of Directors. On the other hand, brokers who are in majority in the voiceless general body, and who form 1/6th of the Representative Committee would form only 1/8th of the Board of Directors except when some Directors happen to be co-opted out of the Brokers' panel by way of grace.

(To Be Continued.)

THE PRESENT TRADE DEPRESSION.

(Continued from page 6.)

side India. But, if we compare the total amount of yield of all the principal food grains which roughly amunts to 5 1/2 crore tons per year, we clearly find that the percentage of exported grains is quite insignificant being only 23 lakh tons, i.e. 4.2 per cent. and so the export price of food grains cannot much depress the internal price of food grains in this country. Out of the total area of 223,183,648 acres cropped in the country no less than 204,790,808 acres, i.e. 81 per cent. is cultivated by food grains and so, we shall be helping 910 of our cultivating population by artificially raising the price of food grains. Some people argue that if the cultivator is not capable of holding his own against the cheap imported grain, nobody should help him. Those who argue like ths forget, that country like Australia and Canada have very vast areas of land which has recently been brought under the plough, and naturally they are depending more upon the fertility of their soil and are able to produce much cheaper than we in India can do. The Agricultural Tribunal of Investigation in their final Report has put the whole thing very pointedly. They say:—

"The virgin soils of the new countries started with a reserve of fertility which could be drawn upon with relatively little expenditure of labour. Hence, for a couple of generations or so, their farmers could put produce on the European market much more cheaply than it was being grown in Europe. This was not because they were more efficient than European farmers in the sense of getting more out of the soil. In the sense of reduction their farming was far less efficient; for their yield per acre was far smaller. Buty they obtained that small yield with a still smaller relative expenditure of capital and labour; so that costs were smaller." No country should be allowed to exploit the other countries to the detriment of that country. Australia, itself, though it can produce the cheapest wheat has put in a tariff duty against the importation of wheat and it logically follows that we should also put an import duty against the country which does not allow foreign wheat to enter.

COTTON PRICE.

As we have said above, if we provide artificial means to raise the price of the food grains, then we shall provide relief to a very large population in the country.

Since the last year the price of of cotton of which we are a very big exporters has fallen. In the case of cotton, we must be affected considerably by the world market. But if we compare the prices of American cotton to that of the Indian cotton, we find that Indian cotton is much more depressed than the American cotton. The figures below will clearly ybear this out:—

Year.	American Middling.	Indian fine Oomra, No. 1
1924-25	100	81
" 25-26	100	83
" 26-27	100	88
" 27-28	100	82
" 28-29	100	76
" 30 Oct.	100	71

Since the last year the price of Indian cotton has gone down much than it ought to have been in comparison to Amelcan cotton. The Indian Cotton Committee devised a scheme by which the price of Indian cotton may not be allowed to go below a certain figure But, unfortunately, the Government has not seen its way to accept the proposal. Certainly, an official Committee like the one the Indian Cotton Committee, cannot be accused of agitation or cannot be accused of any anti-British propaganda, and if an impartial body like that saw the danger if the Indian cultivator being ruined in this country and proposed a certain practical scheme, the Government ought to have considered it more sympathetically and as long as the Government of India has not been able to evolve a better scheme of relief, they ought to have accepted it.

JUTE DEPRESSED.

Jute for which India has a monopoly is depressed very much and, of course one has to admit that here is a commodity about which we have to depend upon the world market. Of course, if the cultivator puts in a smaller area under jute, it is likely that the price will go up, but to force the cultivator to take to this course seems to be rather impracticable. Besides this, suppose even if it could be done, there seems to be no other crop which the Bengal cultivator can take to, and thus the scheme of restricting the area does not help the cultivator as much as the manufacturer. It seams to be the duty of the Government experts to find out other means of utilizing jute and not to restrict the area under jute. We feel that there is likelihood of using jute for manufacture of paper and artificial silk, and if some steps be taken in the direction, there is likelihood of giving relief to the grower of jute. Giving Taquavi loans to the cultivator is no solution of the problem.

As far as United Provinces and a portion of the Bombay Presidency is concerned, the main cash crop of the cutivator is sugar-cane. No doubt, the increase of import duty has gone a great deal in helping the cultivator, but still we find that, as there is no market for sugar and there is over-production of this commodity the manufacturers of foreign countries are trying to dump their sugar in this country much below the cost of production. When the Government has already helped the sugar-cane grower by artificial means, it seems to be necessary that the Government remains at its guard and not allows the foreign manufacturer to sell sugar below a certain price so that the sugar-cane crop may not be affected by the present depression.

We tried to show, in what way the artificial method adopted by the State can save the present crisis and we hope and trust, that if the Government carried them out without bungling further in their ruinous exchange and currency policy, the present depression can to a very great extent be avoided.

IS PICKETING AN OFFENCE UNDER THE NEW ORDINANCE?

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

solved, all other bodies except the Bombay "War" Council or the Satyagraha Committee and all powers were vested only in the said body. The Desh Sevika Sangh has no existence at present. It is, therefore not understood how the former members of the Desh Seviku Sangh which has ceased to exist could be held to be members of the said body and convicted of the offence of assisting the operations of an unlawful association under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, especially in view of the fact that peaceful picketing as such is held not to be an offence and it could not, therefore, be held to amount to assisting the operations of an unlawful association under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the prosecution must therefore fail on that ground.

THEIR ONLY FAULT.

Besides it is also very widely known that at present there are thousands of ladies who put on the orange coloured Saries and who have no connection whatever with the Congress or any other political body connected with the Congress and they have recourse to innocent picketing by peaceful method only with the intention of giving an impetus and support to indigenous trades and industries of the country or by preventing people from remaining addicted to the vice of drink as a temperance work, both of which objects have been specifically excluded from the operation of the Intimidation Ordinance as will appear from the statement of objects and reasons to the said Ordinance. Amongst the arrested ladies there are some who have not even done any picketing whatever. The only fault of theirs perhaps was that they had put on orange coloured Saries and some of them were talking with the other ladies who were picketing peacefully. The Police seem to have made up their mind as it were to arrest all ladies putting on orange coloured saries and they have them summarily convicted by the Magistrates in a short time without even leading any evidence whether they were members of any unlawful association or whether they had assisted any of the operations of the said bodies otherwise than by mere innocent and peaceful picketing and if so how? By such summary methods of wholesale arrests and convictions where would be the public safety of any person or lady even in doing some legitimate national work? In such circumstances the task of the Magistrate trying the cases brought before him by the police as above becomes more onerous, especially in view of the fact that many accused are ignorant and inexperienced boys and girls of tender age incapable of making any defence and it is high time that the trying Magistrate instead of accepting as gospel truth the word of the Police unless corroborated by independent and trustworthy evidence, should insist on having evidence on the material points as required by law before giving judgment so as to prevent miscarriage of justice and unlold sufferings to the innocent; otherwise all sense of confidence and respect for British law and justice would be undermined and the very object of the proceedings would be frustrated.

"Dox" Reaches Schellingwoude.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Amsterdam—The Flyingboat "Dox" has arrived at the naval seaplane base at Schellingwoude. —Reuter

POONA DAY BY DAY.

NON-BRAHMIN LEADER AS DICTATOR.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, Nov. 5.

Considerable interest has been roused by the case against 'the Sangrama', a non-Brahmin nationalist paper, under section 295-A of I.P.C., that went on before the Sessions Judge for the last three days. There were three assessors. The case was committed to the sessions in May last by the trying Magistrate. On the 6th of March 1930 the accused published an article in the paper under the heading "Paigambar and Pagal Bagal". It was held an outrage against the religious feelings by the Moslems. Two Moslem meetings were held, in the camp and in the city, to condemn the article and the resolutions passed in the meetings were sent to the Government. The Government sanctioned the prosecution and hence the case.

The Judge summed up the case for the assessors. Two of the assessors found the accused not guilty as they considered the article in question to have been written in reply to Bagal's article. The third assessor found the accused guilty under the section and said that his attack on Mahomet was unprovoked and that his intention was deliberate and malicious. The judgment is to be delivered on Friday at 11-30 a.m.

MR. DAWARE AS WITNESS.

Mr. V. B. Deware, a prominent nationalist of Poona, sentenced twice in the present political movement, was brought to Poona from Visapur jail as a witness in a certain civil case. He has lost about twenty pounds in weight. Curiously, when in Poona, he was accepted neither in the Civil Jail nor in the Cantonment lock-up, as this was no proper authority for his admission. He had, therefore, to put up in his own house along with the police too who accompanied him.

MONSOON WEATHER.

Monsoon is yet continuing here. Almost daily heavy showers are pouring down and the climate is monsoonish and unhealthy. Rice-crop is said to obe hopelessly damaged by these belated showers. It is foretold that the rain will continue till the end of December.

"Kesari" has written an article calling upon the British Cabinet to declare at least general amnesty through the mouth of His Majesty on the 12th of November when he opens the R. T. Conference. It says that it will be an indication of the change of heart.

Even the "Dnyan- Prakash" has condemned the sentence of Mr. K. G. Pashankar under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in the circumstances of Poona. It says that such pro-sections mean a challenge to the people to break the Act.

Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe, a Satyashodhak leader, has been appointed the second dictator of the Poona City Congress Committee.

The Municipal meeting held yesterday was adjourned in honour of the imprisonment of Mr. Sen-Gupta and Mr. Pashankar.

TALES OF LATHI CHARGES.

More Light On Use Of "Minimum Force."

— EVIDENCE BEFORE CORPORATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to enquire into police excesses in the city met again on Wednesday evening at the Corporation Hall.

Mr. Lakhamsi Nappoo presided.

Shrimati Jamnabai Govindji, the first witness described the assaults on ladies and others at the Azad Maidan on the occasion of the volunteers parade on June 21.

Replying to Mr. Motichand Gridharial, witness said that on the day she had gone to the place with others ladies. The police asked for the flag which witness was carrying, but she refused. She interposed her flag to defend a Sikh volunteer who was given severe lathi blows. Thereupon a sergeant struck witness on the side with a view to loosen her grip on the flag. Immediately she received another lathi blow on the head which began to bleed and she fainted. When she recovered her senses she was removed near the Ambulance car for treatment. She then went home and was treated by her family doctor. Feeling worse, however, she consented to go to hospital where she was treated for a month and a half, but she had not yet completely recovered. Many others were severely assaulted like herself.

The next witness was Mr. Maganlal Velji Mehta, a private journalist, and Vice-Captain of the Bazar Gate Satyagraha Camp. He stated that he went to with his volunteer corps to the Bhatia Bag on April 21. While they were preparing salt on fire, a party of police constables and sergeants arrived on the scene. A sergeant ordered them to disperse, but witness and the others as satyagrahis continued their work. Without any further warning or order, the police charged the volunteers who however maintained their cordon. When the volunteers sat down, some of them were lifted up by the police and thrown out of the garden. But the volunteers managed to get back to their places. Some of them were thrown over the burning fires and received severe burns.

A sergeant dragged witness by holding the lobe of his ear which was thereby torn. The sergeant then pressed his boot heavily on the chest of the witness who fainted.

REFUSED WATER.

Witness was removed to the G. T. Hospital. He repeatedly asked water from a nurse who did not give it, because witness was a satyagrahi. An X-ray photo was taken which revealed that witness' ribs were broken. Subsequently witness was removed to Sir Hurkissondas Hospital. Witness was still under treatment as the circulation was not yet restored in the injured parts of his body. All the 85 volunteers of his corps had sustained injuries barring one or two.

Replying to Mr. V. C. Setalvad, witness said that even after he fell down the police continued assaulting him. He could say for a certainty that the nurse in G. T. Hospital did not give him water purposely and deliberately. She knew that witness and others were satyagrahis.

Replying to the President, witness said he was still prepared to join in similar satyagraha.

Mr. Maganlal Chunilal Parikh was the next witness. He said that he was not a Congress volunteer or satyagrahi. He went as a spectator to the Azad maidan on June 21. He was about 8 feet from the cordon of lady volunteers. Witness was hemmed in by the horses which were let loose by the mounted sowars, followed by a party of 40 constables and sergeants.

Miss Krishnakumari Sardesai and other ladies intervened, and told them "Beat us first, before assaulting our brethren". But the police charged the men with lathis. Witness was among the many injured. He fainted and was removed to Congress Hospital.

Witness added that Miss Krishnakumari Sardesai and some of the other ladies, especially the Sikh ladies had received injuries in defending witness and others.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

Cause Of Republican Defeat

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LONDON, Nov. 5.

Many southern States which two years ago supported Hoover have now returned to the Democrat persuasion. Mr. Heflin, the Democrat Premier Senator of Alabama, has been defeated by the Democrats for conducting a campaign on the dry and anti-Catholic lines. Newspapers, irrespective of party, are agreed in regarding the business slump as the chief factor contributing to the Republican defeat, though dissatisfaction with the conditions under which prohibition is enforced is considerd only a little less responsible.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Mr. Provat Kumar Mullick, a 6th year student of the Calcutta Medical College whose house had been searched on Tuesday last following a statement by the approver in the Calcutta "Conspiracy Case" before the Special Tribunal at Alipure has been arrested.

INDIANS' EXISTENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THEIR POSITION.

(BY U. M. SHELAT.)

The history of Indian existence and the treatment meted out to them in South Africa bear a close resemblance with the political affairs of India.

The status of Indians in South Africa, either as Indian nationals, British subjects or lawful citizens by their long continued residence or otherwise is neither honourable nor self-respecting to the dignity of India.

Most people have been acquainted with this fact to a certain extent, but as no records, unfortunately for Indians, exist to show the circumstances that led to the Indian existence in South Africa and the legislations that affect them there, it becomes well-nigh impossible for the students of this question on the spot and abroad to know it thoroughly and in its true perspective. The general lack of authentic knowledge to Indians in general and the leaders in India in particular who so deeply sympathise with their countrymen in South Africa and are anxious to help them, puts them into a difficult position and they have to look to some solitary leader to represent the case and bring due pressure upon the people and Government to seek relief for their oppressed nationals abroad.

Under the circumstances I thought that if the unbiassed and complete account of Indians in South Africa was composed, it would interest the students of this question and be helpful to the general public.

When I visited India for a short period in 1922, the late Diwan Bahadur Ranchhodbhai Udayaram earnestly asked me to write out my experience and impressions of the political situation of the Indians in South Africa and promised every conceivable help in that connection.

This was an elaborate task for me, as it required time and money, to travel throughout the Union of South Africa to collect facts and perose all documents.

I visited India again in 1927 and on my return therefrom during May, 1928, friends in India again drew my attention to the necessity of writing the history and to relate if possible the economic, social and religious outlook of Indian nationals residing in South Africa.

INCREASED INTEREST IN INDIA.

However, one thing inspired me most, and that was the deep interest taken by the Press of India, which formerly did not give due importance to this question in the past as it was probably unaware of the facts, and by the people of the Motherland who were keeping a vigilant eye over the affairs in South Africa, on account of memorable visit of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, the Paddison Deputation the Habibullah Delegation for the Round Table Conference that brought about the Capetown Agreement and the appointment of Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri as the 1st Agent-General of India to the Union of South Africa. Now authenticative news of happenings in South Africa relating to Indians is being supplied to India.

I, therefore, a few months before wrote in Gujarati journals on the accusations against us such as "an Indian is a intruder rather than a welcome British subject" in South Africa, and I trust that this effort of mine in writing in a journal printed in English will supply the necessary need and serve the useful purpose of those who could not read Gujarati.

ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS.

In the 16th century during the reign of King Emanuel of Portugal, vessels were sent out in search of new countries under the command of Vasco-di-Gama. These vessels first went round the shores of South Africa. Later on Dutch arrived and settled on the site of Capetown in 1652, Jan van Riebeek being sent out by the Dutch East India Company to establish a calling-place and provision station for vessels on the long and unhealthy voyage to India and the East Indies. For nearly about one hundred and fifty years the Cape remained under the control of the Company.

BRITISH RULE.

The Prince of Orange who had escaped from Holland to England asked British Government to occupy his colonial possessions whereupon the British despatched a large force to the Cape in 1795 and the rule of the Dutch East India Company came to an end. In 1803 the Cape was restored to Holland then known as Batavian Republic. For two years the British had to devote all their energies to the European situation, and South Africa was not molested. The value of the Cape as an important station on the route to India was not forgotten. As soon as large British fleet was ready preparations were made to again occupy the Cape and thus in January, 1806, the British ships arrived safely in Table Bay.

General Janssens, Agent of the Batavian Republic, offered a stout resistance, but was forced to surrender to superior numbers. Thus the Cape once more passed under British Rule in 1814, and the Earl of Caledon became Governor.

Until this time the Cape was merely a pawn in the great struggle between the British and the French, but when the Congress of Vienna met to discuss the settlement of Europe the Cape was formerly ceded to Britain and the arrangement was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris, 1815.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH SETTLERS.

There was great poverty in England after the Napoleonic wars. Lord Charles Somerset, the then Governor of the Cape, offered in 1820 farms to the poor people of Great Britain ninety thousand applied, but farms of a hundred acres could only be given to each five thousands of the applicants.

The Dutch were dissatisfied with British Rule so that they trekked north, where they could start an independent colony, outside British control and thus they spread over Orange Free State, Transvaal and Natal and in that Natal was proclaimed Republic of Natalia in 1839 after fighting the Zulu War of 16th December, 1838.

SEIZURE OF NATAL BY BRITISH FORCES.

The Dutch Government was in the hands of politically inexperienced men. In 1842 the Dutch had some trouble with the native tribe near their southern border and the British Government at the Cape, fearing a recurrence of the native unrest, interfered. Thus a body of about 250 troops occupied Durban. The Dutch protested but of no avail.

On 10th May, 1843, Natal was proclaimed a British Colony and the Lieutenant Governor was assisted in the Government by an Executive Council of five and as there was no Legislative Council all laws for Natal were being made by the Cape Government.

The European population in Natal was too small and scattered while there were about thirty English traders at Durban.

SCHEMES FOR SETTLERS.

Various schemes for the introduction of British settlers were started. The best known of these was Bryne's Immigration Scheme. J. C. Byrne who visited the Colony some years before, arranged with the Government that for £10, each adult immigrant should receive a free passage to Natal and from 20 to 50 acres of land on arrival. During the years 1843-49-50-51, 57 vessels with about 4,500 arrived at Durban. The new arrivals endured many discomforts and hardships. Many had to live in tents until they found means of proceeding to the land allotted to them. Many of those who did succeed in reaching their "farms" were greeted only with disappointment. The land had been divided without any regard to the character of the soil and the allotments were often only rocky hill-sided, utterly unsuited for tillage. During 1852-53 many left for Australia and few remained.

But the Indians who came later as "indentured labours" and many of whom settled down as farmers made Natal the "Garden" of South Africa. But now the White settlers say: "If we wish to make South Africa a Whiteman's country, it is not in our interest to highly educate the Indian and allow him to reside and trade amongst us as to bring him into direct competition with us and our children." Their intention is:—

"The Indians are not entitled to even the same consideration as the natives, because the natives being aborigines of this land paid direct taxation by way of a 'Hut Tax' while the Indian is on the same footing as the European regarding his house, and he enjoyed far greater freedom than the native."

"The Union Government had come to an agreement with the Government of India without in any way consulting the people."

These sorts of statements are most deplorable to make, and they are, as I shall presently endeavour to show entirely without foundation. Such statements are calculated to increase the racial antipathy and jealousy.

The Indian far from being an intruder is an asset and consequently deserved every consideration. Let us see how he was brought in. On 8th November, 1885, Sir George Grey, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, visited Durban, when a welcome address was presented to him setting forth, in a comprehensive manner, the existing condition and requirements of the Colony.

Clause 2 of this reads as follows:—

"Independently of measures for developing the labour of our own natives, we believe Your Excellency will find occasion to sanction the introduction of a limited number of coolie or other labourers from the East in aid of the new enterprises on the Coast Lands, to the success of which sufficient and reliable labour is absolutely essential; for the fact cannot be too strongly borne in mind that on the success or failure of these rising enterprises depends the advancement of the Colony or its certain and rapid decline. Experimental cultivation has abundantly demonstrated that the issue depends on a constant supply of labour."

His Excellency agreed with the Corporation—the representotives of the citizens of Durban—that the several industries of the Coast Lands such as sugar, coffee, etc., demanded a constant supply of reliable labour and that the East alone could supply such labour. He agreed to the Natal Legislature passing an Ordinance to that effect.

(To Be Continued.)

"Chronicle" Photo.

Women of Bombay gathered at Azad Maidan last Sunday, to congratulate their sisters who had been sent to jail. The president of the meeting made it clear that they would not protest against Police excesses but bear them calmly. Our picture shows a portion of the audience and the dias.

"Chronicle"- Photo.

Thousands heard with rapt atention the stories of the hardships through which Bardoli is passing.

IRAQ AND THE LEAGUE.

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Interview With King Faisal.

King Faisal of Iraq gave the following interview at Alexandria to a representative of the Press:

This Continental tour has benefited me very much from the viewpoint of my health. The physician who treated me in Switzerland diagnosed the disease, and came to know well the way to cure it. Although I have not been able to carry out the treament as my doctor desired it, I feel an increase in my vigour and energy, and a decrease in the weakness I have been complaining of.

Q.—No doubt, Your Majesty's tour has fructified in other benefits to the country?

A.—The object of the tour was to recoup health; but I seized this opportunity to serve the question of country as well, and to pave way for the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations. And it pleases me to say that I found a considerable inclination on the part of those politicians whom I interviewed in respect of the acceptance of Iraq as a member of the League of Nations.

It pleases me also to foresee the influences of my tour on our future relations with neighbouring countries.

Q.—The Arab population is anxious to hear from Your Majesty something on this point.

A.—I believe that the mutual controversies of the Arabs, and their disunion are the most important cause which have led them to the present situation.

It is to my utmost pleasure, however, that the relations between ourselves and His Majesty Sultan Ibn Saud are so very good nowadays, in consequence of a recent conference of which I was the first planner and the proposer. I hope these relations will become better still; and the results achieved among ourselves will prove an example worth following for the rest of the Arab sovereigns.

It is my strong hope that we will shortly conclude with His Majesty Sultan Ibn Saud an agreement of good neighbourlihood which will mark the first step in the path of the goal contemplated by each of us.

Q.—What is Your Majesty's opinion regarding the Syrian situation?

A.—The future of Syria is very important to Iraq, since the former is an Arab country, and there exist sure relations of nationality, history, geography, and economics between them which render the two as one country or as one body. Iraq is always anxious about Syria; and wishes sincerely for the latter every success. Personally I do no believe that the situation in either of the two lands can possibly be finally consolidated unless it becomes so in the other.

Q.—What happened in the matter of the petrol pipes and the railway line intended to be extended between Iraq and the Mediterranean Sea?

A.—I believe the construction of the two will commence shortly.

Q.—Where will the said railway line and the petrol-pipes terminate?

A.—In Haifa.

Q.—We heard that the negotiations have since been ensuing in respect of the extension of the petrol-pipes towards the town of Tripoli in Syria. Have the said negotiations broken down?

A.—The consequences likely to be faced by the extension of petrol-pipes to Tripoli cannot be considered satisfactory unless the political situation of Syria has improved; since an important measure like this is difficult to meet approval of the responsible people as long as there exists an apprehension of a danger in the future. But when the political conditions in Syria become stable. I believe there will not remain any controversial talk about the said measure.

Q.—What about the Palestine question?

A.—You know the interest taken by Iraq to the Palestine question; and the effect that the Palestine disturbances have produced upon Iraq. I am of the view that the people for whom the Arabs are being sacrificed will not be satisfied.

His Majesty King Faisul appealed that the Palestine people should be unanimous in the views centring around their ideals; and that they should do away with their internal differences regarding the Wailing-Wall, and should direct their efforts towards the sublime goal after which they aspire relying upon Allah, and the strength of their Union. The present political situation will help them substantially if they help themselves over the realization of their aspirations.

SYRIO-IRAQ TROUBLES.

A report from Beirut says:—

The French Embassy in Beirut has asked the French Political Representative in Baghdad to officially communicate to the Iraq Government its preparedness to cause return of the booties plundered by the Syrian tribes from certain Iraquians.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Sjt. Keshavlal Nagindas and Jethalal Ramji, two Bardoli workers addressed a meeting at Chowpatty, when they described the determination of the Peasants and the repressive measures of the Government.

PROSCRIPTION OF "FRONTIER TRAGEDY"

Peshawar Khilafat Committee's Resolution

PESHAWAR, Nov. 1.

"Apropos" of the proscription of the Peshawar Khilafat Committee's Report, the Khilafat Working Committee has adopted the following resolution:—

The Peshawar Khilafat Working Committee records its profound sense of indignation at the prescription of the "Frontier Tragedy" being a report of the Peshawar Khilafat Committee, which contained an accurate and unbiassed account of the happenings in the North-West Frontier Province hitherto withheld from the outside world, and which the Peshawar Khilafat Committee had intended to publish as a duty to the nation.

In the opinion of the Peshawar Khilafat Working Committee, the action of the Government in suppressing the Report without disproving the allegations brought against it by the Peshawar Khilafat Committee before an impartial tribunal, and thus interfering with the revelation of truth about the North-West Frontier Province, constitutes an outrage on public opinion. The Committee hopes that the sheer injustice done to the Frontier people by the order of the proscription of the Peshawar Khilafat Report will be universally condemned. "Hindustan Times."

The MODERN VOGUE

Fashions in eyewear—like fashions in dress—are constantly changing. Illustrated is an eyeglass style that is at present popular—particularly with ladies—in most of the fashion centres of the world.

It is being expertly fitted by Lawrence and Mayo, the creators of eyewear styles in India.

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ANTISEPTIC GERM-KILLING TABLETS

RUSSIAS COLLECTIVISED FARMS

:o:

Rapid Agricultural Improvement.

Louis Fischer writes in "The Nation" (New York):—

Rolling prairie as far as the eye can see. Miles and miles of steppe with the air about it made visible by the white heat. Not a fence; for Russia, especially after collectivization, is a fenceless country. Here and there a Cossack village with its one-story houses and tall, dome-crowned churches, surmounted by a gilded Greek cross. Wheat and sunflowers stand high in the field, for it is harvest time in northern Caucasus and in many other vast stretches of Soviet territory.

We leave Rostov, the capital of the North Caucasus, and proceed southeast by auto into the wheat belt. "What will happen," asks one of our party philosophically, "when the Russian churches begin to crumble and disappear? What will take their place as the monotony-breakers of the dull Russian horizon?" We had the answer soon enough. Graceful, steel-gray grain elevators are the new landmarks of a rejuvenated and industrialized country. They have been springing up everywhere since the agrarian revolution started in earnest a year ago.

"A MIRAGE?"

But the Russian rural scene has acquired an even more striking picture. Indeed, it was the most remarkable of the many startling things we met with on our trip. We might have thought at first that it was mirage. (We saw water mirages.) No, it is real. A town. Out in an endless plain where even the natural roll of the earth seems to disappear a town arises with three-story concrete buildings, with a single central-heating station for the entire settlement with post office, telegraph offices, flower beds, machine and tool plants, two-story theatre and club-house, and with a perfect road on which we later drove at 100 kilometers an hour. Yet this is not a town. It is a single state farm, one of the new government "grain factories" established to solve the Soviet bread problem.

The manager of this sovkhoz, or grain farm, a young brilliant organizer named Margolin, realized that if he told us his farm had an area of so many thousand hectares it would mean nothing concrete to us. So he took us in his Buick to the northern boundary of the farm. From there we travelled on one straight unbending highway for eighty-six kilometers. It made an unforgettable impression. From farthest north to farthest south on this Sovkhoz Number 2, known as "Camel", would be an hour's non-stop dash by an express train.

But the next day we visited an even bigger sovkhoz, "Gigant" or Giant. Its director uses an airplane to get from one sector of the farm to the other, otherwise management would become impossible. Gigant covers a surface of 100,000 hectares—a hectare is only two and one-half acres—of which 113,000 were cultivated this year. It employs 3,54 workers, 1 tractors, 230 combines, and 450 tractor seeding drills. Its machinery alone cost 7,000,000 rubles; its buildings 16,000,000 rubles. It has a total population of 17,000. Both Gigant and Camel publish their own daily newspaper.

Outside Russia, the world's largest farm is that of Mr. John Campbell in Montana. But Gigant is seven times as big as the Campbell farm. Mr. Campbell incidentally, has been retained as consultant by the Soviet Government and only recently visited Gigant and other sovkhozi.

Gigant and Camel plant only high-quality wheat. Gigant's harvest this year amounts to 7,000,000 poods, or 116,000 tons (more than 3,800,000 bushels). Margolin raised 1,500,00 poods The experience of sovkhozi indicates that owing to the use of machinery and the application of specialized knowledge their average yield per acre is double that of the peasant and costs much less. Camel this year produced grain at eighty kopes a pud but sells it, on account of its fine quality, at one ruble seventy kopeks.

When the idea of founding sovkhozi was first broached two years ago, many Russians, many foreigners, and even some of the Right-wing Communists laughed. But they quickly proved a success and are producing results far beyond the wildest expectations of their most sanguine protagonists. Now comedy questions that value as sources of the best seed and of the best grain for export. This year the several sovkhozi throughout the Union planted 1,130,000 hectares, but the coming year this figure will, according to plan, rise to 2,500,000 hectares, and at the same time an additional 4,500,000 will be prepared for cultivation. Moscow wants 15,000,000 hectares of sovkhoz farms by the end of the five Year Plan—in 1933. At that time, therefore, these sovkhozi, all owned and operated by the government, should produce no less than 22,000,000 tons of wheat—which is about twice as much as Russia ever exported in a single year before the war.

EIGTH HOUR DAY FOR LABOURERS.

Several questions naturally present themselves. First, how big can one farm be? Margolin at Camel said 300,000 hectares. Bogomokin, the manager of Gigant, put it at 1,000,000 hectares. But Margolin is the better agronomist and abler administrator, and we were therefore inclined to prefer his moderate estimate. A farm of 300,000 hectares or more, however, would require its own railroad, airplane service, and radio-communication system. In Siberia, in Kazakstan, and in other parts of the Union many such large stretches of land can be found which are fit for agriculture and now untilled.

The second question deals with labor. How can a farm be run like a factory? These giant farms do not look like the ordinary farm we have grown accustomed to. They resemble model towns that have grown up around new factories in the American Middle West. The employees are of the city type and dress like city people. The traditional Russian farmer is a strange anachronism on these farms. A sovkhoz workingman works eight hours a day. For the first two hours of overtime he receives time and a half; beyond that he gets double the usual pay. But overtime is unusual. In harvest season, seasonal help is brought in, and the farm operates in two and sometimes three shifts.

There is no slack period. I presented the usual argument to Margolin: "How can you employ men all the year around and pay them wages when they have nothing to do for months in winter?" In reply he gave me a carefully itemized account of the operating program of his sovkhoz. I discovered that work on the fields is possible for nine months of the year. During two of the remaining months all the workers, the vast majority of whom are mechanics—for the sovkhozi are completely mechanized—will repair, reassemble, and recondition the machines of the farm. The twelfth month will be the regular vacation.

BRIGHT PICTURE.

The sovkhozi have a bright future in Russia, not only because the government is intent on establishing more of them, but because their advantage over individual farming and even over collective farming is so obvious that a widespread demand for additional sovkhozi is sure to make itself felt. In the sovkhozi as well as the collectives we heard that the members of the latter flock to big state farms to find work under what are practically ideal farming and living conditions. Moreover the sovkhozi help the collectives in their plowing and harvesting, and one already notes a tendency toward the establishment of mixsovkhoz-collective farms which the government is encouraging.

It is a far cry from the present stage to the complete proletarianization of the Russian peasant. Many years must elapse before all Soviet grain is produced in state-owned-and-operated "factories" by citified workers. Many decades must pass before the mujik disappears. I do not say it will ever happen. But in a country easily adaptable to extensive cereal culture and to the use of tractors there is every reason to expect that the giant mechanized factor-farm will play a rapidly increasing role. The government should, as a result, become independent of the peasant for export grain. And in bad years the state will be in a position to cover the bread deficit of the cities with the production of its own mammoth farms. The sovkhozi, therefore, rob the mujik of the power to force new policies on the Bolsheviks by applying his best weapon—passive resistance, or starving the town.

The sovkhozi, however, must first learn to use machinery with greater care. In this respect Gigant is guilty of criminal negligence. Machinery was spoiled, overworked and worn out this year in order to achieve record figures which would impress the Moscow authorities. Such practices will, if continued, make economic production impossible.

SOCIALIST COSSACKS.

Building socialism is a strange task for the backward Russian mujik. But it seems a perfect paradox in connection with the Cossacks. In the mind of the average Russian, "Cossack" summons up a picture of a cruel though handsome warrior mounted on a wild charger dashing into a workers' or students' demonstration with whip in hand. The Cossacks were the mercenaries, so to speak of Czarism. Yet to-day they are organized in agricultural collectives which the Bolsheviks regard as the finest guaranty of the success of socialism in Russia. Some 60 per cent of all the Cossacks in North Caucasus have been collectivized, and the complete collectivization of the entire vast district is possibly only a matter of a year or two.

Outwardly the collective need not look any different from an ordinary village. Except that many of them are building or have already built piggeries, grain elevators, and cow barns they are, indeed, nothing more than villages. It is their internal organization that determines their word and special character. The outstanding feature of collective is common cultivation of the soil and common ownership of machinery and work animals.

The mujik in a collective has no land of his own except the small plot immediately adjoining his house. Here he may plant vegetables and fruit, raise his own privately owned poultry, and domicile his privately owned cattle. His house is his own. But this is the limit of the capitalistic, non-collectivized elements of the farming collective. The rest is socialized. The fields are not divided among the peasants. No peasant in a collective has his personal horse or ox or plow or harrow. They belong to the community.

Cossacks take exceptionally well to collectivization. They are accustomed to discipline and readily accept organized forms of activity. The management of a collective, elected by the peasant members, instructs each Cossack or mujik where and how much he is to work. It gives him the necessary implements, seed, and animals. Plowing, harrowing, sowing, reaping, and threshing are done in groups, often under the supervision of trained agronomists. The harvest is deposited in the collective barn and then distributed.

DISTRIBUTION OF HARVEST.

The question of harvest distribution agitated everybody during our tour. Threshing was in progress. Who would get the grain, how much, and in what form—flour or money? Each man and woman collectivist is paid according to the number of days he or she has worked and according to the quality of the work. There is thus room for individual initiative personal incentive, and a reward for superior abilities. Advances in money are sometimes made, but more often wages come in bulk after harvest time. The usual method is to send the first grain harvested to the elevator and thus make it available to the government. Then sufficient grain is stored away to feed the population throughout the year, to feed the live stock, and to be sown in the next planting season. At the time of our visit several poods of flour had already been distributed to each family-member as the initial instalment, to be followed by further grants from the common warehouse. Moreover, a reserve fund is created to provide for unpleasant eventualities. What remains is sold to the state or the cooperative grain-procuring agencies at prices ranging, this year, from one ruble twenty to one ruble sixty kopeks for a pood of wheat. Since the present harvest is unusually good, many peasants in the North Caucasus and elsewhere will receive in cash some three to five hundred rubles—which is much more than the income of the uncollectivized farmers in the same district.

In addition to a share of the harvest the collective members receive a dividend on their capital investment. This is the result of one of the most notable reforms introduced after the publication of Stalin's article last March. Theretofore all peasants—those who owned animals and machines and those who did not—were admitted into the collective on an equal footing. The propertied mujik therefore argued, very wisely, that it would be best for him to kill and eat or sell his cattle, dispose of his equipment, keep the proceeds, and then join the collective as a propertyless member. In consequence, millions of head of cattle were slaughtered everywhere in the Union. The country is still experiencing the sad aftereffects. But now the man who contributes property to the collective gets a dividend on that investment in proportion to its size. These are concessions to the capitalist instincts of the mujik. The collective is by no means a commune.

One of the severest Soviet problems arising from collectivization, and from good farming and good harvests generally, is the presence of too much money in the pockets of the peasants. It sounds like a bad joke for the Russian mujik is still relatively quite poor. Yet owing to the acute shortage of goods for consumption the peasant can buy only limited quantities of textiles, shoes, nails, and the like, and the rest of his rubles remain unused unless he follows Communist advice and buys state bonds. The government is at present bending every effort to ship all available supplies to the villages. The cities are frankly being denuded of anything a peasant may wish to purchase. Such measures cannot wholly solve the problem; indeed, they create or accentuate a similar problem in urban centers. For several years, therefore, Russia will witness the strange spectacle of excess money. The government must print money with which to buy grain from the peasants and labor from the workers. But then it takes back only a small part of these printed bits of currency, for it can give the people only limited amounts of manufactured articles. Since this process is repeated regularly, the volume of paper in circulation increases steadily. And since the peasant is too shrewd to accumulate paper for any length of time, he tries to hoard small silver coins.

PROBLEM OF EXCESS LABOUR

Another important by-product of collectivization is excess labour. Unemployment always existed in the Russian village, but it was invisible; that is, everybody worked, but the work might have been accomplished by approximately three-fourths of the workers. This circumstance resulted, even before the revolution, in a regular flow of population from the country to the town. Now, however, the activity of a collective is scientifically planned by experts and is being progressively mechanized. In one *kolkhoz* we visited, the work-ration per soul or "eater" was 32 days a year, which meant that if a man had a wife who stayed at home and three children, he worked five times 32 or 160 days annually and was paid accordingly, whereas if a young peasant had a young wife likewise capable of working in the fields or dairies he was given work by the management for only 32 days in twelve months. This is of course a theoretical paper reckoning. Actually, many men seek work in neighbouring state farms or in nearby cities; they then pay a small percentage of their income to the collective, and those who remain in the village consequently have more to do. But the surplus of labour is obvious and great. Two solutions are possible and both will surely be adopted: (1) agriculture must be intensified and industrialized—more mills, creameries, bacon plants, tanning factories, canning shops, and the like must be built; and (2) the Soviet Government must industrialize more in the cities so as to create wider fields for the employment of hands not needed on the steppes. All this suggests what far-reaching changes are yet in store for Russia as a result of collectivization.

The problems of collectivization reflect its benefits. The peasants get more money and the nation gets more labour. There are innumerable additional advantages. The most important is cultural. To one who knows Russia in all her backwardness—and the Russian village is the most antiquated economic unit in Europe—it is indescribably impressive that day nurseries are being opened in many collectives. However badly equipped they may be at present, they create standards of education, cleanliness, and hygiene which the children carry to their parents and homes. All the collectives will have free public schools in a year. Tractors bring electric light and more reading. Every collective has a book-keeping department. This, perhaps, was the most interesting single feature of the kolkhozi I saw: card catalogues and itemized cross-reference book-keeping telling each collective member his assets, earnings, and debts. Careful accounting out on the steppes where the Cossack simply knew that he must plant and reap at certain seasons without bothering about efficiency and finance!

Some 25 per cent of the peasant households and 40 per cent of the arable land of the Soviet Union have been collectivized. No reforms or changes of policy were intended to interrupt or even slacken the pace of collectivization. In fact, after the present good harvest we found many peasants applying for admission into the collectives which they had spurned early last spring. In one Cossack collective the inevitability of collectivization was forcibly illustrated by several uncollectivized peasants whose homes I visited. They had courageously and stubbornly resisted collectivization earlier in the year. Two thousand households of the settlement had enrolled in the *kolkhoz*, but 130 remained outside. Now these 130 have organized their own collective, and its members realize that ultimately they will join hands with the larger group. The moment a machine must be purchased which no single peasant can afford, the moment the peasant sees that eight horses hitched together plow faster and deeper than eight horses dragging eight poor plows, he understands the gains inherent in collectivization.

The inevitability of collectivization was likewise illustrated by the attitude of the youth. We spent one night with a private farmer in a Cossack village. When we had made our beds of hay under his plum trees, he and his shrill-voiced wife sang. Cossack lays in the bright light of the full moon. And then we engaged his eighteen-year-old daughter in conversation. She told us that the young girls and fellows in the collective were having a good time working in common, while her work and life were boring. If she does not force her father to enter the collective she will marry and go in with her husband.

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MACEDONIA †	11,120
RANPURA	16,601
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KamoMaru	8000	---	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru	5973	15 (Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	---	@2 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
xIyo Maru.	5953	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru	10000	---	@16Dec.
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	---	@28Dec.
*Calcutta Maru ..	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
xKaga Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	---	@13Jan

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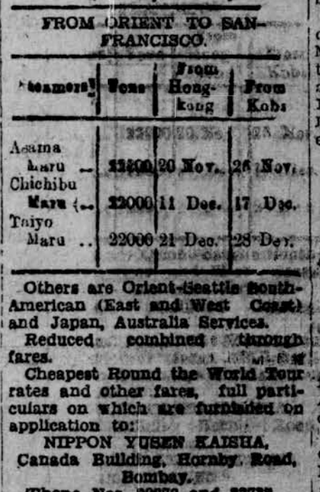

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Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Harbux Balbhadrachand Sagtia (Insolvent) and with the consent of the Mortgagees Messrs. Pratapchand Ramchand, Chhogmal Dhana and Virchand Ramchand, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 8th November, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent and of the said Mortgagees in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY
All that piece of land, hereditaments and premises containing by admeasurement 726 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Entry No. 9C, Survey No. 3, Pot Nos 4 and 9, Plot No. 233, situate at Ville Parle in Taluka Salsette, Pot Tukdi Bandra and Tukdi Bombay Suburban and bounded on or towards the East and North by the property of Manchershaw Sorabji Vakharia and A. H. Dantra, on or towards the West by the properties of Manchershaw Sorabji Vakharia, A. S. Dantra, Pedro Francis Ghosal and Vinayak Bapuji Kothare, and on or towards the South by the property of Khanbhoy Inonjee Behari.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their Office in Readymoney Mansion, 43, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-MORROW AT VILLE PARLE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT VILLE PARLE.
Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Harbux Balbhadrachand Sagtia (Insolvent) and with the consent of the Mortgagee Mr. Virchand Ramchand, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 8th November, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent and of the said Mortgagee in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece of land with the messnage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ville Parle, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Bombay Suburban District containing by admeasurement 326 square yards or thereabouts and bearing original Plot No. 257 and having original plot area 185 square yards, Survey No. 3 and final plot No. 234A and having final plot area 326 square yards under Town Planning Scheme No. II and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Mortgagor, on or towards the West by the property of Michael De Gonsalves, on or towards the North by public road and on or towards the South by the property of Shamji.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their Office in Readymoney Mansion, 43, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co
AUCTIONEERS.
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 22034

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 7th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood furniture, fire proof safes, gramophones, records, electric lamps, glass and panel door almirahs, silver show cases, khaki Chesterfield set, hat stands, S chest of drawers, dining tables, and chairs, glassware, crockery, etc., etc., at our above show room.

VORA & CO.,

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

GENERAL SELLING ON WEAKNESS OF WALL-STREET.

Absence Of Demand.

Bombay, Nov. 6.
Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was influenced unfavourably on lower Liverpool cables and general selling influenced by weakness of Wall Street. Prices opened at a decline of 10 points and recorded a further decline of about 1/4 cent on heavy selling pressure in the absence of any demand. Later on there was slight recovery and the market closed weak at a decline of 25 to 20 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points to 10.85c.
The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also weak and prices closed at a decline of 24 to 25 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 26 points to 10.63c.
The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 to 2 points. There was heavy selling pressure and the market closed at a loss of 7 to 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices improved 2 points to 6.14 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.
Empire Cotton futures market was easy and prices declined 7 points and Egyptian Cotton futures declined 16 to 17 points.

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATE.
Fossick Bureau estimate the American Cotton crop 14,196,000 bales.

TRADE DEMAND SLACK.
Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. state that poor figures of World's Spinners' Takings and Exports from America to-date have again disillusioned the recent buyers notwithstanding the supposition of an improvement in the World's Textile Industries. The demoralization in the wheat markets and the present cheapness of wheat by 35 p.c. as against 46 p.c. in cotton in relation to last year's prices is a depressing factor. It is reported yet winter wheat land is abandoned east of Mississippi and should cotton prices improve, it is feared this area may be utilised for cotton. However, the latest election to the American Congress bringing in more Democrats who are more sympathetic to farmers and less disposed to high tariffs may eventually change the present Farm Board's policy. As usual, pending the publication of the Bureau Report, the trade demand has slackened on the assumption that the crop estimate may prove to be larger than 14-1/2 Million B/s. but should the estimate confirm around 14-1/2 Million Bales, the World's Spinners would once again settle down to accumulate slowly on scale down and thereby may check any material decline in price. Though the present prices may temporarily ease further prior to the Bureau, we prefer purchases around 10-1/2 Cents.

ALL LEADING MARKETS CLOSED
Bombay, Nov. 6.
All leading markets in the city remained closed to-day in honour of arrest and conviction of Mr. Chatopadhya and as a protest against lathi charge on Wednesday evening.

PRIVATE CABLES.
New York January Highes 11-25 (10-35 a.m.)
Lowest 10-08 (2-35 p.m.)
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—
Liverpool.—Cotton market sagging under absence buillness. Trade waiting for bureau. Bureau expected 1, 4,00,000.
New York.—Hedge selling principal feature. Pre-Bureau liquidation. Stock and grain markets weak.
New York.—Private crop estimate 14,690,000. Ginning estimate 1,10,70,000.
Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents on 5th instant as under:—
11-50 a.m.: Liverpool: Small market. Market easier on hedge selling and weakness Egyptian.
5 p.m.: New York cables: Lacy textile business done during the past week, prices generally steady. Market displaying good undertone despite weakness in Stocks and Grains markets; sentiment again rather bearish but trade showing more disposition to anticipate needs. Think reaction may go somewhat further.
9 p.m.: New York: Professional and Bache selling and Wall Street selling in sympathy with easier Stocks and Grains markets.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.
Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 6.18.
Broach A.M. (Expected) Rs. 204 eq. 4.63.
Difference 155 pts. eq. Rs. 40.
New York May (Closed) 11.51 5.76
Broach A.M (Expected) Rs. 201 eq. 4.63
Difference 113 pts eq. Rs. 40.
Liverpool-New York (At Liverpool close) Jan. 86, May 84 (American points).

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Nov. 5.
Dec. close at 5s. 6 1|2d.—3|8d.
May close at 5s. 7 1|2d.—1|4d.
May close at 5as 7 1|2d.—1|4d.
WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
Dec. per bushel 72 7|8dols.—2 1|2
Mar. per bushel 76 1|2dols.—2 7|8
May per bushel 79dols.—2 1|4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
Nov. 13.35—5.
Feb. 12.19 up 4.
Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their New York Friends dated 5th Nov. 1930.
"Cotton hedge increasing again, although total of hedge sales small comparatively. But think it probable that not sufficient buying power to absorb the daily selling of hedges in the face of unfavourable general conditions and weaker technical position following the advance."
"Our estimate as per November 1st indicated crop of 14,690,000 bales ginnings 11,070,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 5.

December	10.90—25
January	11.12—20
Dec. (New Contract)	10.91—26
Jan. (New Contract)	11.09—21
Mar (New Contract)	11.31—24
May (New Contract)	11.56—23
July (New Contract)	11.76—20
Middling Spot	10.95—25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 5.

December	10.87 —.26
January	11.01 —.24
Middling Spot	10.63 —.25

New York 11.56 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

Jan. (New Contract)	11.20
Mar. (New Contract)	11.46
May (New Contract)	11.68

New York. Noon Call.

Jan. (New Contract)	11.21
Mar. (New Contract)	1.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 5.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 142,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 22,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 98,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 5.

	Opening	Closing.
November	5.92	—.06
December		5.96—.07
January	6.08	6.03—.07
February		6.07—.07
March	6.20	6.16—.06
April		6.20—.06
May	6.31	6.26—.06
June		6.30—.06
July	6.40	6.36—.06
August		6.39—.06
September		6.42—.06
October	6.49	6.46—.06
November		6.49—.06
Middling Spot		6.14 plus 02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Nov. 5.
Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 1,000 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 200 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 5

Scinde, Fully Good	3.95—.05
Scinde, Fine	4.20—.05
Scinde, Superfine	4.30—.05
Bengal, Good	3.70—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	3.95—.05
Bengal Fine	4.20—.05
Oomra, Good	3.90—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	4.20—.05
Oomra, Fine	4.50—.05
Broach, Fully Good	4.55—.05
Broach, Fine	4.80—.05
Broach, Superfine	5.05—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 5

November	8.92—.15
December	8.87—.16
January	8.90—.16
March	9.04—.17
May	9.20—.17
July	9.36—.17
Sakellaridis. F.G.F. Spot	10.12 plus .02

No-Tax Campaign In Godhra.
(From Our Correspondent.)
GODHRA, Nov. 3.
Four more villagers (Vaghjipur Bakkhad, Chhavad, and Chainli) of the Godhra taluka have resolved to withhold land revenue. The total number of such villages comes to twenty-five. During the last two days six volunteers were arrested. Their case will come up for hearing on the 10th instant.

MONEY MARKET.
—:o:—
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.
B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 February.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 to Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 Nov./Dec.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278-1/4
Banks Selling T. T. 278.
Banks Buying T T 277
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/8.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 109 3/4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 23/32 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 5/16 6th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 15/32 5th inst.
London/Paris 123.70 5th inst.
London/Belgium 34.835 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.03 5th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-5-03/3 4th inst. £4-5-0 1/2 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 13/16 4th inst. 16 11/16 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 3/4 4th inst. 16 5/8 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready Closed 4th inst. 36 3/8 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/16 per cent. 4th inst. 2 1/16 per cent. 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent. 4th inst. 2 1/4 per cent. 5th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. Declined due to China selling.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, Nov. 6.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 64/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/9.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/9
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 74
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1924 Rs. 95/10
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/14
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/8
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-3
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-38 Rs. 101/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 99
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/8

FORWARD RATES
17th November settlement.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 64/12/0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-6-0.
Tone of Market:—Fairly steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS
—:o:—
Bombay, Nov. 6.
3 Months Discounts 2 1/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 2 per cent.
One month 2 1/2 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate—5 per cent.
Tone of Money market-Easy.

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BOMBAY · FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1930.

HARIN CHATTOPADHYAYA GETS 1 YEAR RIGOROUS.

—:o:—

REFUSES TO TAKE PART IN PROCEEDINGS.

Garlanding Of Accused In Court Disallowed.

A large crowd gathered outside the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday morning in anticipation of the trial of Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, Bombay, "War Council" President, who was arrested at the Gandhi Day-meeting at Chowpatty on Wednesday evening. As he was kept in the Esplanade lock-up overnight, it was believed that he would be tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Contrary to Expectations, however, Mr. Chattopadhyaya was taken on Thursday to the Girgam Police Court and placed before Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta 4th Presidency Magistrate.

Several friends of Mr. Chattopadhyaya, besides his brother, and his two sisters Mrs. Sunalini Rajam and Miss Mrinalini Chattopadhyaya were present.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya who was dressed in a khaddar dhoti, and shirt and a pink-coloured shawl looked cheerful as usual, and watched the proceedings with indifference.

Mr. Mankar opening the prosecution case said that Mr. Chattopadhyaya was charged under section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act., i.e. being a member of an unlawful assembly and assisting its operations.

Detailing the fact, Mr. Manker said that the accused was in Europe in September-October this year, and after his return to India, offered his services to the B.P.C.C. and was appointed President of the "War Council" on October 27 after the arrest and conviction of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale. At the Chowpatty meeting on Wednesday evening, Mr. Chattopadhyaya began his speech saying "Brothers and sisters, follow me. The battle is begun." He was immediately stopped by C.I.D. Inspector, Mr. Kamat, who put him under arrest.

Mr. Kamat then gave evidence.

The Magistrate then asked Mr. Chattopadhyaya whether he wished to make any statement.

Mr. Chattopodhyaya replied, I do not wish to take part in the proceedings.

Asked by the Magistrate whether he wished to call any witnesses, Mr. Chattopadhyaya said. I do not recognise this court.

Both his answers were recorded on paper, and he was asked to sign it, which he refused to do.

The Magistrate delivered judgment sentenced him to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 17 (1), and one year's rigorous under section 17 (2), both the sentences to run concurrently.

Immediately after the sentence, Miss Trishula Daru, the "Congress Bulletin" Editor, and another lady approached Mr. Chattopadhyaya to offer him garlands of hand-spun yarn, but Superintendant Guider did not allow it.

Earlier in the course of the proceedings, Mr. Chattopadhyaya wanted to speak to one of his friends, but this was also not allowed.

As soon as the sentence was pronounced Mr. Chattopadhyaya was taken to a side room from where he was driven away in a police van by a back door, with a view to avoid demonstration by the crowds who had collected in front of the court.

Harin Chattopadhyaya's Message

The following message was delivered by Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya:—

Every President of the "War" Council is, indeed, the symbol of a deep responsibility. He is the meeting point of the needs of the people anxiously awaiting a solution. He is the certainty of the willingness of a whole nation for sacrificial offering at the altar of liberty.

What does the term nation really imply? Does it merely mean a few men and women who live in comfortable homes or have their names and photographs appearing in the papers from time to time? No. Fellow-fighters, it means something far greater than he imagined. It means 350 millions of people, out of which 60 millions hardly get one meal a day. It means the vast mass of the exploited, the down-trodden, the starved. Hunger has been the language spoken for over a century by them. Those who have never heard or known it can scarcely understand the power of that language. I wonder how many members of the Round Table Conference have ever seen little children with ribs gaping through starvation or women tried with selling themselves for bread or men broken by lifelong work in the mills and workshops. How many of them realise that the majority of our people are neighbours of death and disease. And they had gone to beg alms—poor beggars at the adamantine doors of their superior masters.

Time has come for us to battle exploitation, whether black, brown, white or yellow. But it is possible to battle it without the perpetual help and active co-operation of the exploited? Do you realise the might, the power, of the masses? They are the powerhouse of the country.

LET NOT POLICE FRIGHTEN US.

Lathi charges are the high water mark of tactical obscenity, it is the sign of the decay of British integrity. But let us not be afraid of facing it. Our awakening is a hot desert and their feet are getting scorched. Let not British "anger" of "contempt" hurt Indian determination for liberty. Let not the police frighten us. We must only pity the police.

STUDENTS MUST COME OUT OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The time has now come for silent work, for a constructive programme, for an all-India propaganda. Apart from the Congress programme followed so admirably by the people so far, I am of opinion that we should organise a Committee of young men and women who are gifted with the magnetism of intelligence, personality and persuasion of speech and logic —who should go all over India and try and empty all Government colleges and schools. But merely calling upon the students to strike without a purpose is both childish and dangerous. They should immediately be distributed over the villages and even the workshops and mills. They should live among the people and become part and parcel of their very existence. In course of time they would be able to transmute the consciousness of the people and make them the bulwark of the national movement.

The struggle is a terrible one, and it may last for some time yet to come. We must conserve men, money and emotions. We must not become depressed under any circumstances. We are one-fourth of the population of the world. Let this fact cheer us up and make us responsible. Our liberty means the true liberty of the exploited. Ours is not merely a national struggle. In the last analysis it is a world battle.

NOBLE PRIZE FOR LITERATURE.

—:o:—

Won By Novelist Sinclair Lewis

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Stockholm—The Nobel Prize for Literature for 1930 valued at 6500 sterling has been awarded to the American Novelist Sinclair Lewis.—Reuter.

MR. SINCLAIR LEWIS' BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Mr. Sinclair Lewis, the American author, who has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature for 1930, was born at Sank Center, (Minn.) in February, 1885. For a time a reporter afterwards serving in an editorial capacity for several publishing houses and magazines.

At this time he began to write fiction, but his work, in spite of the promise of "Our Mr. Wrenn" (1914) and "The Trail of the Hawk" (1915) attracted little attention. His reputation was made by "Main Street" (1920).

In 2922, Mr. Lewis published "Babbitt," a study of the complacent American whose individuality had been sucked out of him by rotary clubs, business ideals and general conformity. The name "Babbitt" promptly passed into general usage and it is probable that this novel had more effect upon public consciousness than any other written in English in this decade. "Babbitt" is not only Mr. Lewis's most important novel but it is so far his best.

In 1924 he published "Arrowsmith." Three years latter (in 1927) the book that he published viz., "Elmer Gantry" was more violent pamphleteering attack upon the ignorant, gross and predatory leaders who had crept into the Protestant Church. It is perhaps reflection of the animosity aroused in many American minds by the enforcement of Prohibition and the political manoeuvring by religious bodies that accompanied it.

EUROPE AND AMERICA

"The man who knew Coolidge" (1928) is a return to the theme of Babbitt in a series of pointed monologues. "Dodsworth" (1929) concerns the experiences of a retired American automobile manufacturer and his wife on a European tour and offers Mr. Lewis a chance to present effectively the contrasting values and manners of Europe and America and study the reactions on the very different temperaments of the man and his wife.

Mr. Sinclair Lewis is primarily a satirist of the people. His subject and his theme of attack is the bourgeoise of a democracy with their characteristic vices the has remarkable powers of observation and a gift of mimicry in dialogue that recalls Dickens whom in other ways except in humour he resembles.

Essentially, he is a pamphleteer of genius like H. G. Wells but his creation of figures instantly recognised as summaries of their period as in the case of "Babbitt" gives him a claim upon literature not to be denied. Inspite of his deficiencies in art as a novelist, he is one of the important figures of the early twentieth century.

WAITING FOR CHATTOPADYAYA'S ARREST

"Chronicle" Photo.

C. I. D. Inspectors (in plain clothes in the extreme left) and sergeants on the Chowpatty Promenade awaiting Mr. Chhatopadhyaya's arrival on Wednesday.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Bombay women celebrating Gandhi Day at Azad Maidan on Wednesday.

"Chronicle" Photo.

The staff of the National Flag being broken to pieces under orders of the Sergeant, who is holding the cloth.

EXIT FOREIGN CLOTH FROM KARACHI.

—:o:—

No Dispatch Of Present Stock To Upcountry.

CLOTH DEALERS' UNANIMOUS RESOLVE

(From Our Comespondent)

KARACHI, November 1.

The efforts of the Congress workers in dissuading local foreign cloth dealers from carrying on sale and despatching to upcountry their present stocks of foreign cloth have ultimately succeeded. Towards evening the Foreign Cloth Dealers' Association met and decided not to sell or dispatch foreign cloth next month. Commission agents of foreign cloth have decided not to do business in foreign cloth for the next 2 months, while Sindhi brokers and commission agents have decided not to purchase foreign cloth for consumption in the province till the Congress ban lasts. To observe the Gandhi Day, a monster meeting was also held.

Police have slackened their efforts this evening in connection with arrests of peaceful liquor shop pickets, the number of such arrests to-day being only five. Picketing continues without any interruption.

This morning thousands of people made their way to the cloth markets. The number of such demonstrators is estimated to be 30,000. Three hundred ladies picketed the markets, but all shops however remained closed. About hundred leading men had placards suspended from their necks, bearing the wowrds "boycott foreign cloth." The Congress has however not accepted the undertaking of the merchants and will renew its efforts next month. A big procession was taken out to-day evening.

LORD PEEL ELUCIDATES FUNCTION OF R. T. C.

It's "Only One Stage" In Home Rule Problem Nothing More!

BE PREPARED FOR CRITICISM WHEN IN INDIA,-ADVICE TO TAMASHA-STAGERS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A large party of British Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference motored to Windsor, to-day, and spent an enjoyable morning visiting the Castle and grounds and returned in time to lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn at Chesterfield Gardens Club.

"ONLY ONE STAGE", NOTHING MORE!

Lord Peel, in a speech in London, dealt with some of the problems confronting the Round Table Conference. He did not think that it would be the duty of the Conference to frame a constitution but to indicate clearly the general lines on which it wished the constitution to be framed. Lord Peel referred to the absence of Congress, and said the great responsibility would therefore be thrown on the parties that were represented who, whatever the decisions ultimately adopted, would be liable to criticism when they returned to India. He concluded by saying that important as the Conference was it was only one stage in the tremendous problem of shaping the position India was to take in the British Empire. It was a gigantic task, but it was worth striving for.

MEETING OF PRINCES' COMMITTEE.

The Committee of seven appointed by the Indian Princes to consider the aspects of the Round Table Conference sat, all day long, at St. James' Palace. It is understood that their report will be ready for circulation to members of the States' Delegation on November 6. Deliberations centred on a possible Federation including the line of policy which the States should pursue if the Federal proposals came up for discussion at the Conference. It is understood that the general opinion of the States Delegation, unofficially expressed, indicates the growing predisposition in favour of Federal proposals which will give the States a reasonable voice in the control of matters of common concern to States and British India.

MEETING OF BRITISH INDIAN DELEGATES.

The third informal meeting of the Delegation from British India to the Round Table Conference was held at St. James' Palace in the afternoon, H.H. the Aga Khan presiding. Mr. Wedgwood Benn addressed the meeting, and at his suggestion seven members, namely, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Hubert Carr, Sjt. M. R. Jayakar and Sardar Ujjal Singh, have been selected to confer with the representatives of the other delegations and the Secretary of State with regard to the agenda and procedure.

The delegation meets again on November 10.—Reuter.

"Full Freedom And Equality, Like Any Other Dominion."

PARAMOUNT ISSUE BEFORE R. T. C.

COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT TO DELEGATES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Commonwealth of India League, consisting of 20 members of the House of Commons at a meeting held at the House, today, decided to send to the Round Table Conference delegates a statement signed by Mr. Marley M.P. emphasising that the Committee stands for the establishment of India as a free self-governing Dominion not inferior to any other unit of the Commonwealth, and interprets the British pledges as obligation to confer on India full freedom and equality forthwith, urging that this is the paramount issue for the Conference.—Reuter.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND?

—:o:—

Sequel To Liberals' Cross-voting.

SIR J. SIMON'S THREAT TO GOVT.

Sir R. Hutchinson To Turn Tory?

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The cross-voting of Liberals at yesterday evening's Unemployment division in the Commons, when five members including Sir John Simon and Sir Robert Hutchinson voted against Government and four members including Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman voted for Government, threatens to precipitate a political crisis. It has exposed the long latent division in the Party on the question of supporting Government. Sir R. Hutchinson who, according to political gossips, intends to join the Conservatives, to-day announced his resignation of Chief Whipship, because he disobeyed the party decision to abstain from voting yesterday evening.

Simultaneously a letter which Sir John Simon wrote to Mr. Lloyd George ten days ago was published describing the Labour Government's complete failure denouncing its intention to amend the Trade Disputes Law and declaring that he would vote against Government despite considerations of tactics.

RAISING QUESTIONS OF FUTURE OF GOVERNMENT.

As Government has pledged its supporters to proceed with the Trade Disputes Amendment Bill this session, Sir John Simon's letter has the effect of raising the question of Government's future. It is also announced that the Labour Party has decided to open a special fund to prepare for the possible sudden crisis involving a General Election.—Reuter.

Insurance Of Proposed Passenger Vessels.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Rugby—The terms of the agreement between the Board of Trade and the Cunard Steamship Company Limited for the insurance of one and possibly two large passenger vessels of exceptional value which the Company proposes to build have been issued. The value of these vessels will, it is anticipated be about £45,00,000 each and uncertainty exists whether the normal insurance market will be able to absorb the whole amount of the insurance required. Effect of the agreement if entered into, will be that Government will undertake to provide insurance against both construction and marine risks in respect of the first vessel to be built by the Company in so far as the ordinary insurance market is unable to do so. The Company will be required to exhaust the open market before calling on the Board of Trade to make up the deficiency. The agreement also provides for insurance of the second vessel on similar terms, provided the Board of Trade is satisfied that her keel will be laid within six years from the execution of the agreement.—B. O.

Amritsar.—L. Durgaprasad, First Class Magistrate, committed to-day to the court of session five youngmen under sections 399 and 120-B. I. P. C. charging them with conspiracy to make preparations and chalk out plans for committing dacoities for political purposes.—A. P.

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